Weather

Cloudy, threatening. The maximum temperature yesterday was 51.3 and the minimum 41.6, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 45.3 and 41.0.

The China Press
大陸報

The Mail Box

MAILS for U. S. and Europe, Str. Shinyo Maru, Jan. 18.
FOR Europe via Suez. Str. Sardinia, Jan. 20.
FROM U. S. and Europe, Str. E. of Russia, 9.30 a.m. today.
FROM Europe via Suez, Str. Delta, Jan. 21.

NO. 3491 VOL XIII. Registered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission "with special marks privileges in China" 壬戌年十一月廿八日 SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, JANUARY 14, 1923 大正十二年正月十四日 第三種郵便物認可 20 CENTS

CHINA IS NOW ON VERGE OF AGRICULTURE AWAKENING

How To Improve Condition Of Farms Problem

SCHOOLS BUSY

World Interested In Cotton Culture Here

BY DAVID ARAKIE
(Financial Editor)

Of the industries of China agriculture is, by far, the greatest. Of the country's immense population at least seventy percent are dependent for their livelihood on agriculture or the industries subsidiary to it, and, except in the few manufacturing cities, the atmosphere is altogether agricultural. Over vast tracts of the country the only common interest is the typhoon, the state of the crops, the health of the cattle, etc.

While the scientific study of agriculture has only recently been taken up, its good results may be seen in certain directions. With regard to the improvements in the methods of agriculture we must remember that the existing agricultural practice of China is based on the accumulated experience of years. There is no school like that of experience and we must be very sure of our ground before we recommend anything. It is only in the rarest cases that we can say that that practice is wrong. We can teach the Chinese cultivator little about rotation of crops, although we may know the reason while he does not. In short the problem of bringing the conclusions of science to the aid of the ordinary Chinese cultivator is a very complex one. There are the limitations of his conservatism, of his scant education, his small holding and his restricted means.

How can the labors of these silent toilers be aided? How can their material condition be improved? Such problems have again and again come into particular prominence, and especially when the dark shadow of famine falls on China. Interest in agricultural science is just beginning to be awakened in China, and there are indications of a keenness for agricultural research before the facilities for giving effect to it become available. The year that has just closed has not been altogether barren in this respect, for a great deal of valuable work has been done by the Nanking University in the growing of better cotton in this country.

The problem of the improvement of Chinese cotton falls under two heads—the first, the selection of the best pure types from existing varieties, the maintenance of these types, and the increase of the yield by better cultivation, the second, the introduction of exotics or the production of hybrids. As regards the improvement of agricultural practice, experiments in cultivation, in crop rotation, are being introduced into general practice. The field has only been scratched, and the hope is fervently expressed by the mercantile community that the Chinese Government will realise the importance of establishing a well-equipped Department of Agriculture that will collate facts and figures about the growing crops, and render material assistance to the cultivator in marketing his products.

EXPERT COMMENT

When Mr. P. P. Christenson, the well-known Labor Congressman who had been on a world tour studying economic questions, was in Shanghai recently we asked him what he thought of the agricultural situation in China. Speaking of this by comparison with the United States, he said that the American farmer up to quite recently had been a real estate speculator. He secured a farm in the New England States, improved it and sold it at a profit. Then he moved on to Ohio, did the same thing, and went to Iowa. He secured a farm on the Atlantic Coast, then went to the Appalachian Mountains and did the same thing. He moved into the Mississippi Valley and repeated the performance. Then went further

(Continued on Page 10)

BY J. L. BUTTS

In matters of financial argument the idea of compromise may ordinarily be introduced with a fair measure of success, but occasionally it is full of punctures and surprises. Such at least is the way in which Waung Ching-laung now regards it. Application of the sliding scale to his original monetary aspirations resulted in nothing but procrastination and ultimate disaster.

Waung was in need of funds. The sliding scale applied here alright. He needed sums ranging from enough to buy a bowl of rice to the amount required for having a gay night at the Sing Sze Ka. In considering this dilemma he bethought him of Waung Vung-foo, the carpenter, and of his flourishing trade. Following up the thought, he inveigled Vung-foo to a tea shop by telling him that the proprietor wanted some plain and fancy carpentry inflicted on the place. Ching-laung arranged to have a husky friend happen in at about the time of the appintment and together they edged the artisan into a corner and announced that unless he was approximately instantaneous passing over $60 they were prepared to go to the police and prove that he had been engaging extensively in the opium traffic.

Vung-foo, with the temerity inspired by an immaculate conscience, refused point-blank. Ching-laung and the burly person implored him to listen to reason, to think of his wife and children and of the pain it would occasion them to know that their husband and father occupied a felon's cell. Themselves affected by the picture they had conjured up, they reduced the figure to $30. Vung-foo was obdurate. They made it $20. Then $10. Then $8. Then $7. And this took time. They hung at $7 for a couple of hours, and then, as the carpenter still held out, came down with a rush to a plea for an amount sufficient to buy a pair of meals.

In the meanwhile Waung Vung-foo's wife, with dinner deteriorating on the back of the stove, had got over her irritation and become anxious. She traced her missing spouse to the tea shop, immediately sized up the situation and shouted for the police. Thus procuring Waung Ching-laung three weeks in jail.

ZAU BREAKS IN

Business hours had some time since elapsed and therefore Ng Dan-sz, who is employed to watch over the machinery in a mill at 2 Whashing Road, found Zau Tuh-hwe in one of the private offices of the establishment he demanded reasons from the intruder. Zau was so irrelevant in his replies that Ng took him to the police station. On his being searched at this place Zau's pocket yielded a badly smashed padlock, which Ng excitedly identified as a previous fixture of the door to the room in which the interloper was discovered.

In Court Zau denied any evil intent. He had gone into the mill to look for a friend who lived on the same street, but whose address he had somehow mislaid. The charge that he had entered to steal was a malicious misinterpretation of the facts. He declared that he hadn't broken the lock. He had noticed that it was in a dismal state of disrepair so he had thought to do its owner a gratuitous favor by removing such a defective sort of guardian.

Presuming Zau to have been fabricating, as the Court did, if he smashes any locks during the fortnight it will be for a completely reversed reason.

U-BOAT DISABLED

Exclusive Dispatch to THE CHINA PRESS

Washington, Jan. 13.—The submarine S-9 is reported disabled off Cape Hatteras and the U. S. S. Havana and Bushnell are going to its assistance. The radio received by the War Department indicated no danger and no casualties.

Scientist, Now Here, Caught Galloping Kangaroos And Strange Whaddayacallems

C. M. Hoy Collected Duck-Billed Platypus, Freak of Nature, Kangaroos That Hop 22 Feet, And Other Strange 'Critters' In Australia

By Larry Lehrbas

It lays eggs, and hatches them by curling around them and giving them body warmth.

It has a bill like a duck.

It has a broad, flat tail like a bever.

It suckles its young by emitting milk through its skin.

It has claws like a rooster that emit a poison.

It has front webbed feet like a frog.

It feeds on angle-worms, oysters and shrimps.

It has no teeth.

It burrows in the ground like a prairie-dog.

Its young have egg-breaker knobs on their beaks like birds.

It lives on land but does most of its jazzing and chowing in the water.

* * *

"There ain't no such animal," we hear Miss Ima Hoot Nanny and the wiseacres yodeling. Ah, Ima, and fellow-countrymen, but there is!

At the imminent risk of being immediately pounced upon as the greatest living nature-fakir we beg to introduce the Australian "whaddayacallem," better known in the scientific circles as Ornithorhyncus paradoxus, or the Duck-Billed Platypus. The Duck-Billed Platypus, on the authority of Mr. C. M. Hoy, naturalist from the Smithsonian Institute who left on the s.s. Luenyi yesterday en route to Yochow to collect specimens of animal life from Central China, is the most wonderful of all living mammals, a zoological rarity that would knock Barnum's wonders into a cocked-hat, and one of the strangest critters that ever roamed through jungles or rivers or deserts or mountains from the time when you were a tadpole and I was a fish.

SIDE-SHOW FREAKS

Mr. Hoy ought to know, for before coming to Shanghai from the United States—which, as is well and favorably known is in the parching grasp of the disciples of Mr. Volstead—he spent three years collecting twenty specimens of the Duck-Billed Platypus, kangaroos that do 22 feet at a hop before and after breakfast, egg-laying spiny anteaters and other freaks of nature hitherto enjoyed in their antics only by the inhabitants of the Antipodes. One look at 'em and Jo-Jo, the Dog-Faced Boy, the Wild Man from Borneo and every other side-show and museum freak from the time of Noah's Ark on would turn green with righteous envy and get jobs driving grocery carts.

And furthermore, Mr. Hoy has oodles of photographs of this strangest of all living mammals—many that he snapped with his own little camera—as proof that such animal does exist for the benefit of those who would insist upon knowing the number of steps in Jacob's ladder.

ONE IN CAPTIVITY

The platypus is a small animal to have caused such a big discussion in scientific circles—averaging from 18 to 22 inches in length—and only one has ever lived in captivity outside Australia, according to Mr. Hoy. Mr. Hoy's specimens were all dead and mounted for the museum.

The only living platypus that was ever taken from Australia and landed on a foreign shore was one taken to New York in July, 1922, by Mr. Ellis S. Joseph of Sydney, Australia. Mr. Joseph after making a number of vain attempts stretching over a period of six years, took six of the zoological rarities on a United States Shipping Board vessel. Five died en route but because of the special tank devised by Mr. Joseph one of the platypus lived for 49 days after it arrived at the New York Zoo. It was on exhibition one hour only a day, according to Mr. Hoy, and thousands of people formed long queues to pass before the cage housing the peculiar critter and give their imaginations a shock. The Zoo paid Mr. Joseph G.$1,400 for the platypus and spent G.$5 a day to feed it wee small shrimps, wood grubs at ten cents a piece, select Blue Point oysters, and luscious water-insects—for the platypus is an expensive luxury, as voracious and finicky as the traditional chorus girl.

OTHER CURIOSITIES

In addition to the platypus Mr. Hoy collected specimens of the Bernard kangaroo, one of the rarest varieties of the marsupial family, the Feathery-Tailed Cposum, a small mousy-looking, feather-fringed animal that delights even scary maiden aunts; the Spiny Ant-eater, the only other animal in the world that lays eggs, closely related to the platypus, but which looks more like a porcupine; Blue Flyer kangaroos, the classiest hoppers in the kangaroo clan who make average jumps of 22 feet or so without half trying and a retinue of other rarities of the animal

(Continued on Page 2)

CANTONESE TROOPS QUIT CHEN; CITY IS BATTLE SCENE

Best Followers Of Sun's Enemy Rebel

DECISION NEAR

Desperate Fighting Already In Progress, Report

(China Press Service)

Canton, Jan. 13.—Troops under Gen. Chen Chiung-kang, hitherto staunchest of the followers of Gen. Chen Chiung-ming and commanded by his brother, revolted at 9 o'clock last night and have been attacking General Chen's headquarters and government buildings today. At the same time the artillery forces of General Chen Chiung-ming at Kwanyinhsan also revolted. Desperate fighting is taking place in the environs of Canton and in the streets of the city itself.

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, Jan. 13.—It is reported that General Li Lieh-chun arrived in Hongkong yesterday from Shanghai, intending to take part in the operations against General Chen Chiung-ming. The latter has about 10,000 troops in the vicinity of Waichow and Swatow on whom he can rely, including General Hung-Chao-lin's force on the border of Fukien, which will probably attempt to intercept General Hsu Chung-chi's troops if they leave Fukien.

(China Press Service)

Canton, Jan. 12.—Chen Chiung-ming has placed the Canton-Samshui Railway under military control with a view to blocking the advance of the Constitutionalist troops. Heavy forces are being concentrated at Hsinkai, an outpost of Canton.

The 1st and 3rd Divisions, which are now on the side of the Constitutionalists, have left Kiangmen, in Hsinhui district, for Canton, and are expected to arrive here shortly.

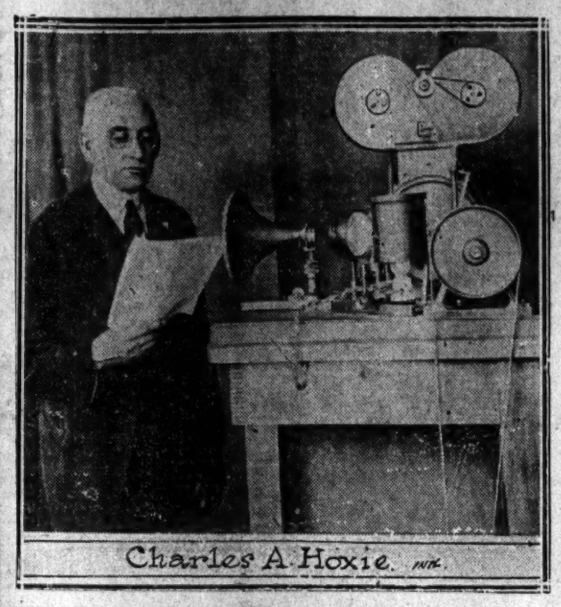
(China Press Service)

Peking, Jan. 12.—Gen. Wu Pei-fu contemplates the despatch of three mixed brigades of Chihli troops under the command of Gen. Chin Yun-ao to the Kiangsi border for the assistance of the rebel Kwangtung troops.

Gen. Wu is apprehensive regarding the situation in Kiangsi, which will be menaced in the event of the Constitutionalists regaining their foothold in Kwangtung.

A report states that should Chen Chiung-ming find it impossible to retreat to Huichow when the Constitutionalist troops advance farther Eastward, he might retreat into Kiangsi.

Hoxie Photographs The Voice



FOR photographing the human voice and reproducing it, not as a picture, but as the sound of the voice itself, a new device, known as the Pallo-Photophone, has been perfected by Charles A. Hoxie, of the General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y. It is believed the machine will make the talking motion picture a reality.

M. Coue's Magic Motto Ties America In Knots, Says Elsie McCormick

By Elsie McCormick

SINCE our departure for America, two new things have appeared to change the line of the horizon. No, we are not referring to buildings with more stories in them than in a bound file of Smart Set, nor to those American pagodas called smokestacks that rise against the sky like the teeth of a comb. We were thinking especially of mental horizons, of the sky-lines of the soul; and the two most important things we have observed there are M. Coue's formula and consecrated weeks.

We had heard a few detached rumors about M. Coue before we left China, but not enough, however, to prepare us for the fact that all America is chanting his magic motto. Every night now, when Uncle Sam goes to sleep, he reduces his mind to a state of blankness, draws a string of twenty knots through his fingers, and repeats aloud at each knot, "Every day in every way I am growing better and better." He does the same thing when he awakens in the morning, which accounts for the fact that all the eighteen-dollar-a-week clerks are invariably late for the office. A man cannot tell the world twenty times that he is growing better and better, give proper attention to his matutinal egg, and then reach the office on schedule time.

M. Coue claims that the best make of car to ride on the highroad leading to success is auto-suggestion. Away, he says by implication, with correspondence schools, the Ten Minute Exercises Set to Music, working overtime, and other artificial means of reaching golden goals. The only sure way of attaining to an income-tax high enough to pay a senator's salary is to tell yourself of your ability so often that you finally believe in it.

SO SIMPLE

Perhaps the charm of the method lies in its simplicity, its lack of expense. It costs less to inform yourself out loud of how good you are than to take a course in a correspondence school. Whatever is the secret of its influence over the American mind, the people of this noble though sometimes hysterical republic have taken to repeating the formula with all the ardor of a kindergarten class explaining the woes of the three blind mice.

"Every day in every way I'm growing better and better," murmurs the waitress, as she inadvertently slides a hot flapjack down your neck. "Every day in every way I'm growing slicker and slicker," remarks the burglar, as he quietly jimmies the safe. "Every day in every way I'm getting thinner and thinner," declares the obese matron, as she reaches for another chocolate. Incidentally the Coue system of weight reduction has temporarily emptied the Russian ballet schools and threatens to bankrupt the Turkish baths. We know a few ladies who are trying this method and their circumference seems to grow greater dith each repetition.

M. Coue has also brought terror to the hearts of alleopaths, osteopaths, and chiropractore by his announcement of a free method for the alleviation of pain. All the sufferer need do is to sit in a comfortable chair, rub his head or corn as the case may be, and repeat in a monotonous voice, "Going, going, going. . . ." until the final cessation of pain permits the triumphant conclusion of "Gone." When we

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SHANGHAI TRADE TO UNITED STATES SHOWS DECREASE

1922 Bigger Year Than '21—November Exports To China Also Larger

Exports from Shanghai to the United States in 1922 were less by a few dollars than during 1921, according to the annual statement of the declared exports made public by the American Consulate-General yesterday.

The total exports to the United States last year amounted to G.$57,482,753 in comparison to G.$57,642,954 in 1921. Exports to the United States and all American possessions in both 1921 and 1922 were G.$59,000,000 for each year.

Some of the leading items of report including figures for 1922 are:

	1922	1921
Raw silk	$21,000,000	20,000,000
Wild silk	2,655,000	1,500,000
Gold	10,737,000	17,000,000
Hair Nets ...	2,020,000	2,545,000
Goat and kid skins ...	3,273,000	1,353,000
Tea	1,947,000	2,075,000
Hides	427,000	183,000
Antimony	252,314	364,623
Bristles	360,000	158,000
Carpets	196,000	115,000
Camphor	562,000	323,000
Dried eggs ..	1,462,749	1,208,000
Frozen eggs ..	599,000	580,000
Feathers	561,000	320,000
Wool	1,039,000	594,000
Mah Jongg sets	131,000	None
Jade	88,000	None

(Special To The China Press)

Washington, Jan. 13.—United States exports to China during the month of November amounted to G.$8,281,488 as compared to G.$7,947,526 in November, 1921, according to an announcement made by the Department of Commerce today.

Exports to Japan amounted to G.$25,455,166 as against G.$22,947,018 last year.

The Department of Labor announced that there was continued improvement in the employment situation.

GERMANS "PASSIVELY RESIST," SAYS PARIS; REPRISALS SUGGESTED

Ruhr Officials Abstaining From Negotiations With French Regarding Restoration Of Industrial Machinery, French Claim

OCCUPATION MAY BE EXTENDED

Russians Have Mobilised Large Force On Polish Frontier, And Will Aid Germans If French Go Too Far

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, Jan. 13.—A semiofficial French statement says that the Germans in the Ruhr are adopting a policy of passive resistance. Officials are abstaining from all negotiations with the French regarding compensation for and restoration of industrial machinery and are also endeavoring to evade the forthcoming negotiations under the treaty for the exchange of products between Alsace-Lorraine and Germany.

If the Germans persist in this attitude, adds the statement, the Allies will have no choice but to take reprisal measures. The first will probably be an extension of the occupation zone in the Ruhr.

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, Jan. 12.—The Riga correspondent of the London Daily Express reports a rumor that a considerable Bolshevik force is massed on the Polish frontier with a view to an attack on Poland if the latter supports France in her action against Germany.

(Reuter's Service)

Berlin, Jan. 12.—The Ammonia Syndicate left Bochum for Hamburg today.

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, Jan. 12.—It is now stated that the French tomorrow will propose a postponement of the meeting of the Reparation Commission till January 31 in order to enable members to discuss the moratorium privately and more leisurely.

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, Jan. 12.—A commission has been appointed to deal with the request for the withdrawal of the Parliamentary immunity of M. Marcel Cachin with a view to his prosecution in connection with the campaign of protest against occupation of the Ruhr which several communists opened in Germany last week.

(Reuter's Service)

Duesseldorf, Jan. 12.—The French and Belgian Commissioners have declared the order of the German Coal Commissioner, that Germany will no longer carry out her deliveries of coal, invalid and threaten penalties on anybody acting on the order.

(Reuter's Service)

Essen, Jan. 12.—The deliveries of coal for the entente ceased yesterday. 'Nothing is officially known regarding the French intentions in the event of the syndicate declining to work the mines but an authoritative quarter states that the French will take over and operate the mines themselves.

(Reuter's Service)

New York, Jan. 12.—An undercurrent of criticism of President Harding's course of action predominates; otherwise, there is conflicting comment on the occupation of the Ruhr.

The New York Tribune expresses the opinion that France, Belgium and Italy are exercising their undoubted right and suggests that President Harding was inconsistent in withdrawing the American troops, thereby destroying the value of the German obligations to the Allies, while at the same time claiming full liquidation of the Allies' obligations to America.

The New York Times says that "till we know how the great experiment works prudent men won't hasten either to condemn or to applaud."

The Evening Post says: "Today we are severing the last visible connection with our former allies but not in a big manly and open fashion."

(Reuter's Service)

Berlin, Jan. 13.—So long as this situation continues and the consequences are not removed Germany will not be in a position to carry out her obligations towards those Powers which brought them about, declare identical German Notes handed to the French and Belgian representatives yesterday afternoon, replying to the notification relative to the Ruhr.

The reply contends that the action contravenes the Treaty, violates international law and is a very grave violation of Germany's sovereign rights. It further remarks that the permissible measures against Germany under the Treaty can only be taken by common action on the part of the Allies.

It solemnly protests against violence against a defenceless nation, saying that Germany cannot oppose this display of force but that she is not willing to submit to a breach of the Treaty or even

TRAVELERS ON LACONIA HAVE BUSY DAY HERE

Tourists Disappointed Because Visit Was Curtailed

After an extremely busy day in Shanghai seeing the city's sights and shopping, the 440 around-the-world-globe-trotters in the American Express Company party sailed for Keelung, Formosa, early this morning on the next leg of their record breaking cruise on the Laconia.

The party reformed here yesterday, two groups arriving from Peking by train after making a side excursion that included Korea and the capital city, and the larger crowd arriving on the Laconia. Because of the big Cunard liner's size—it is said to be the largest vessel that has come to Shanghai—it anchored off Woosung, and the passengers were brought in on tenders.

Yesterday morning one-half the party were given an automobile tour of the French Concession, International Settlement, and to the Loongwha pagoda, while the remainder were conducted through the Chinese city on foot and by ricsha, visiting the Willow Pattern teahouse, Mandarin Gardens and City Temple. The Astor House dining room was reserved for the sightseers for tiffin, regular guests eating in the Men's Grill, and in the afternoon the tourists changed routes, half of the party ricshaing through the Chinese city while the other half motored.

LIBERAL SPENDERS

The Astor House lobby was packed throughout the day, especially during the tiffin hour, and Mr. R. L. Moore, manager of the hotel, said that it was the Astor's biggest day in many, many moons. All the tourists were anxious to take back silks and satins and jades and curios to friends and relatives in the States and bought lavishly while in the city. The Yellow Lantern reported a record day's business.

Mr. W. D. Inman, Shanghai manager, who returned to Shanghai on the Laconia, and Mr. R. S. Cauvin of the American Express Company's travel bureau, looked after the tourists while they were here.

The Laconia's passengers are paying approximately $1,500,000

(Continued on Page 8)

as requested, to co-operate in carrying out the French aims. The responsibility for the consequences rest solely with the invading Powers.

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, Jan. 13.—It is reported from Essen that the French troops have occupied Gelsenkirchen.

A meeting of French experts and engineers and the German local authorities and industrialists took place at the Town Hall. The District Governor declared that the local authorities would not collaborate in carrying out the prescriptions regarding the distribution of coal. The conference decided that no more coal orders should be accepted from Berlin and that only orders by the local authorities would be executed.

(Reuter's Service)

Washington, Jan. 13.—It is stated by the White House that the Government at present sees no road by which its desire to be helpful in regard to the reparations problem can be advanced.

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, Jan. 12.—The advance of the French troops is at an end. No incident has occurred. Everything was quiet last night and this morning. The numerous chimneys of the Krupp works are smoking as usual and their 40,000 workers are on their jobs. Train traffic is regular.

The local press expresses astonishment and satisfaction that the Belgian and French troops are billeted outside the workers' quarters. A French uniform would be looked for in vain in the streets of Essen.

General Degoutte told journalists that the military were at the service of the economic mission.

The two French divisions taking part in the occupation have their headquarters at Alten-Essen and Werden.

Whilst the Berliner Tageblatt declares that the Coal Syndicate itself decided to transfer to Hamburg, the Lokal Anzeiger publishes statements by employees of the Thyssen works that the defensive measures of the syndicate were taken in agreement with the Government.

Forty-five miners are imprisoned in a mine near Heidenburg as a result of an explosion. Rescue is despaired of.

(Reuter's Service)

London, Jan. 12.—While the French press generally supports M. Poincare in his speech to which the Senate has paid the distinction of ordering to be placarded throughout the country, a note of deeper anxiety is sounded in British press comments. The possible consequences of the occupation of the Ruhr not merely to Germany but to France and the latter's isolation in her action are emphasised.

It is noted that the original scheme of economic occupation is already overshadowed by the possibility of extension of military measures in consequence of the removal of the Ruhr Coal Syndicate's headquarters to Hamburg.

The French press today significantly declares that this step will not profit German industrials in the further negotiations which may be opened and Germany will alone suffer by the new plans necessitated for the distribution of coal to Allies and neutrals.

The Manchester Guardian expresses the opinion that Germany may be reduced to a state of dissolution, at which, as in the case of Austria, active intervention of the League of Nations will be the only alternative to widespread starvation.

According to Reuter's Washington correspondent the whole world situation is officially regarded as depending on the events in Germany and the aim of the American Government is to do its utmost to prevent further friction and misunderstanding in this critical period.

(Reuter's Service)

Berlin, Jan. 12.—In order to avoid disturbances the police have prohibited open-air demonstrations arranged for Sunday as a protest against the French occupation.

Small crowds in various parts of Munich last night attempted to ferret out foreigners from the restaurants but were frustrated by the police. The latter also moved on a large crowd who were demonstrating at the Hotel Munich, in which the Allied Control Commission are lodging.

The Prussian Ministry has suppressed the Nationalist Association of German Soldiers on the ground of its anti-Republican tendencies.

It is reported from Essen that Herren Stinnes, and Thyssen and other industrial leaders have approached British collieries regarding the possibility of obtaining credit for the purchase of a considerable quantity of coal to mitigate the consequences of the French seizure of the Ruhr.

WANT QUICK DECISION

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, Jan. 12.—The Reparations Commission tomorrow will consider the German request for a moratorium for 1923.

It is considered essential that a decision should be reached before January 15, when 500,000,000 gold marks are due from Germany.

It is understood that the French scheme will be the basis of discussion. There has been no indication of any counterproposals so far.

Sir John Bradbury will attend but, whatever his attitude, the Commission will probably adopt the French scheme.

COAL GOES UP

(Reuter's Service)

Berlin, Jan. 12.—The price of German coal is being increased immediately by 50 percent and miners' wages by about 68 percent.

The French General M. Simon today met the representatives of the Stinnes, Thyssen and Krupp interests, mining inspectors and other officials at Essen and informed them that the coalmines must henceforth take instructions from the occupying authorities, who would collect data from the mine managers.

The managers who were not present at the interview, point out that there will be serious difficulties if they are compelled to deliver reparations coal after the German Government has declared that it will not pay for such deliveries as they will thereby be unable to pay the miners' wages.

Germans May Buy Coal In England

(Reuter's Service)

London, Jan. 12.—The French advance on the Ruhr has filliped the English coal trade and prices are rising. Monmouthshire pits are already booming with activity.

A member of a German coal syndicate believes that there will be a dearth of fuel in Germany and consequently that there will be large importations of coal from England.

French buyers are also enquiring here in case of a falling off in supplies from the Ruhr. Large quantities are still being exported to America in anticipation of a miners' strike there.

Uproar In French Senate; Communist Throws Coppers

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, Jan. 12.—At the conclusion of M. Poincare's speech yesterday the Socialist deputy, M. Blum, endeavored to protest against the French measures but was barely heard among angry expostulations, which necessitated a suspension of the sitting.

After the resumption M. Erlich (Anti Communist) protested against the conduct of the Communists in speechifying in Germany, implying that they were in the pay of Germany.

Calling out "Judas," M. Couturier threw a handful of coppers in the speaker's face, and taunted him with quitting the Communist party.

An uproar ensued and the sitting was again suspended and the Chamber was cleared, after which the sitting was resumed and the vote taken.

Croup.

Every young child is susceptible to croup. Don't wait until this dreadful disease attacks your little one before you prepare for it. It comes in the night when chemists' shops are usually closed, and this alone should be a warning. Get and keep Chamberlain's Cough Remedy at hand. It never fails, acts quickly and is absolutely harmless.

Sold Everywhere

Miss Delza Sings In Traviata

MISS DELZA

MISS Delza, coloratura soprano of the Italian Opera Company, which is drawing crowded houses to the Olympic Theater, will be heard in "Traviata" Tuesday night.

She gave a delightful interpretation of the ill-fated daughter of "Rigoletto" and was also excellent in "La Boheme" and "Lucia di Lammermoor."

Miss Delza has made a great impression on the present tour everywhere she has sung and local music lovers will follow her progress with interest when she goes to the United States.

Doughboys Hate To Quit Rhine, Where All Were Millionaires

Exclusive Dispatch to THE CHINA PRESS

Coblenz, Jan. 13.—The withdrawal order caused intense disappointment among the American troops stationed here. The order means an end to the pleasantest army life most of the soldiers ever experienced, with the income of the private soldier something like three million marks annually.

American Woman's Club

The Program Committee of the Literary Department of the American Woman's Club will meet at the American School, with Mrs. W. W. Bartlett, chairman, on Thursday, January 18, at 3:30 o'clock. After the regular business session, the Committee will be "At Home" to those who have given papers this year and lost, for Mrs. H. A. Wilbur, who is sailing for a year at home, on Saturday, by way of India and Europe.

The Literary Department of the American Woman's Club will meet on Friday afternoon, January 19, at the Royal Asiatic Society's Hall, at 5 o'clock. Mr. Charles Kliene will tell the story of the Chess Players, a fascinating tale of old China, and all those interested in the subject of folklore are cordially invited. As this story is a rather long one, occupying more than the requisite half hour, the entire time has been turned over to Mr. Kliene, so he will not have to cut it short.

Each American Ate 102 Pounds Of Sugar Last Year

Exclusive Dispatch to THE CHINA PRESS

New York, Jan. 13.—It took 102 pounds of sugar to satisfy the sweet-tooth of each man, woman and child in the United States during 1922, according to figures compiled here today.

The consumption of 102 pounds per capita sets world's record for sugar consumption. In 1921 the per capita consumption was 88.26 pounds. The total amount of sugar eaten by Americans in 1922 amounted to 5,010,750 tons.

Japanese Only To Be Employed On Their Ships

Beginning from January 1, all European and American employes on Japanese owned steamers are to be replaced by Japanese, according to advices from Japanese steamship companies at San Francisco.

It is understood that this action on the part of the Japanese companies has been taken in conformity with an order issued by their Government two years ago. It is excepted that quite a number of white people will be thrown out of employment.

Instant Access to Card Records—

That's what ACME Visible Filing Equipment will mean to you. With Acme Equipment, you can instantly locate the records you want—see at once the data you are looking for—do away with waiting for information before putting things through.

Acme Equipment will mean time saved and money saved to your firm. INVESTIGATE. Ask us for the FACTS today.

Business Equipment Corporation
83 Szechuen Road Telephone 83

Scientist Caught Whaddayacallems

(Continued from Page 1)

kingdom that would make the dodo bird fly away with a shame-faced and sickly grin.

"Australia is a primitive country as far as animal life is concerned," Mr. Hoy said, "most of the mammals belonging to the marsupial, pouch-bearing, family. And speaking of kangaroos—for kangaroos are marsupials—the people of Australia have the most weird ideas about the girth of a kangaroo despite the authentic evidence of science.

"The largest kangaroos reach a maximum size of 9 feet from the tip of their nose to the tip of their tail and weigh around 300 pounds. One of these large female kangaroos bear young the size of your thumb (our thumb is only a thumb). You've seen big kangaroos and noticed what powerful hind legs and tails they have in contrast to their puny fore legs. Well, the baby kangaroo is born with its front legs fully developed, even to little claws with which it climbs up the mother's fur, and the hind legs and tail are mere buds. They are born without any sign of eyes or ears and are carried around in the pouch until they develop hind quarters strong enough so that they can hop out on their own."

KANGAROO TAIL CHOW

"Are kangaroos edible to the extent that they are eaten readily by the white population?"

"Kangaroo tail is a delicious tid-bit, better than any ox-tail you ever ate and the rest of the animal isn't half bad," he answered. "I like it."

The weird chat on natural monstrosities ended as the Luenyi cast off. It slowly moved out into the stream and was carried farther and farther away. We happened to remember the platypus.

"Hey, Mister Hoy," we yelled. "You weren't kidding us about that dingbat or whaddayacallem that sings like a canary and crows like a rooster or whatever it does, were you?"

He never heard our little foghorn.

Wu Kwan-hsin In Dairen; Will Make Sojourn In Japan

(Special To The China Press)

Dairen, Jan. 13.—General Wu Kwan-hsin, outlawed Anfu militarist, accompanied by one British and one Japanese advisor, arrived here from Shanghai today. Wu states that he is proceeding to Japan where he plans to make a prolonged stay.

Glover's Dog Medicines

Book on "Dog Diseases, their Care and How to Feed" mailed free to any address.

H. Clay Glover Co., Inc.
127 West 24th St., New York, U.S.A.

Muller & Phipps (China) Ltd.
Shanghai

THRIFT WEEK 1923 — THRIFT WEEK 1923

Thrift Week—1923

The dates in America for Thrift Week of this year and the points of special emphasis for the various days are as follows:

January 17th, Wednesday — National Thrift Day
" 18th, Thursday — Make a Budget Day
" 19th, Friday — Carry Life Insurance Day
" 20th, Saturday — Own Your Home Day
" 21st, Sunday — Share With Others Day
" 22nd, Monday — Pay Your Bills Promptly Day
" 23rd, Tuesday — Make a Will Day

Complete utilization of a bank's facilities is one of the first steps in Thrift. If we can give advice or assistance that will help you in attaining any of the above objectives feel free to call upon us.

This bank likes to help folks GROW financially.

THE
American-Oriental Banking Corporation
15 Nanking Road

Lane, Crawford & Co., Ltd.

Our

Annual Winter Sale

of

Drapery, Millinery, Furnishing, Ladies' & Men's Outfitting Goods

is now proceeding

Bargains in all Departments, Great Reductions in Household Linen, Men's Wear and Hosiery

Lane, Crawford & Co., Ltd.

The Yellow Lantern
Jack Mason Proprietor

Jade
Ivory
Amber
Curios
Rare Silks
Embroideries

Astor House Lobby

It's Mine!

SOME children are not ill yet never quite well. They either look pale and thin or they are peevish and irritable—and they object to Cod Liver Oil.

The best tonic you can give them!

"MARROW PHOSPHATES"

It is a real body builder. It makes rich red blood and its beneficial effects on children who outgrow their strength are noticeable in a very short time.

A. S. WATSON & CO.
(The Shanghai Pharmacy Limited)
16 NANKING ROAD.

RADIATORS

The delayed shipment of Radiators has arrived and we are in a position to effect hire at a nominal charge of but

HALF A TAEL
per month.

The previous complete exhaustion of our stocks is convincing testimony to the efficiency of electric heating and tells more to the hesitant than will the most detailed enumeration of the advantages of adoption.

For advice and information apply to the
Municipal Electricity Dept.
Showroom: 26 Nanking Road Telephone: Central 283

Common Sense Thrift

Roosevelt said: "Thrift is common sense applied to spending"

THE man of moderate means who can save but little may be forced to choose only one plan of saving. Common sense demands that it be life insurance. Why? Because by that plan he both saves and makes certain of the largest possible provision for his family in case of his non-survival.

THE man in more fortunate circumstances, who can save in several ways should choose life insurance first. Why? Because common sense should tell him that Fate may end both his savings plans and income and his life insurance will be the only sure and adequate means of support left to his family.

THE man of wealth, who thinks of saving in terms of large investments, has as great need for life insurance as the other two. Why? Because he should know that it will protect his investments and that, should they fail, as even "good" investments sometimes do, his life insurance will care for his family and his own old age with unfailing certainty.

January 17-23 is THRIFT WEEK
January 10 is LIFE INSURANCE DAY

ASIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, INC.
UNDER AMERICAN CHARTER
Main Office: 15 Nanking Road, Shanghai
CANTON Missions Building — HANKOW 1 Tungting Road — PEKING 144 Hatamen Street — TSINAN-FU Cor. 5th Road & 3rd Ma Loo
Agencies in principal cities throughout China.

THE GREAT WHITEAWAY SALE

OF WINTER BARGAINS

THE FINEST SALE VALUES ANYWHERE

SUPER BARGAINS

In Household Linens, Blankets and Travelling Rugs.

SUPER BARGAINS

In Carpets, Art Felts, Bedsteads, Mattresses and Rugs.

1,500 Yards Self Coloured Casement Cloth
Whiteaway's Bargain Price **65** cts. yard

750 Yards "Sunresista Casement Cloth
Whiteaway's Bargain Price **85** cts. yard

250 Pairs Real Witney Blankets. Slightly Soiled.
Whiteaway's Bargain Price less **25%**

350 Yards Fine Axminster Stair Carpet
In Artistic designs and colourings
Whiteaway's Bargain Price **$5.75** Yard

55 Real Woolvens Down Quilts.
In beautiful new effects. Size 6 x 5 ft.
Whiteaway's Bargain Price **$27.50** each

4 Beautiful Velvet Pile Carpets
Best British Manufacture Artistic designs and colouring
Size 12 by 9 ft.
Whiteaway's Bargain Price **$90.00** each

3 Handsome Wilton Carpets
In good Dining Room designs These Carpets are practically Everlasting wear
Size 13" 6 x 11' 3"
Whiteaway Bargain Price **$175.00** each

850 Yards Printed Bordered Casement Cloth
Whiteaway's Bargain Price **65** cts. yard

500 Pairs Superior Lace Curtains
Cream or White
Whiteaway's Bargain Price **$3.95** pair

500 Pairs of Our Famous Bed Sheets
These are Special Value Sizes 54x90 inches
Whiteaway's Bargain Price **$4.25** Pair

75 dozen Bleach Damask Napkins Size
20x20 inches Whiteaways. Bargain Price **$3.75** doz.

500 dozen Strong Cotton Pillow Cases full size
Whiteaway's Bargain Price **50** cts. each

18 Unfadable Washing Rugs
especially suitable for Bedroom & Bathroom
Whiteaway's Bargain Price **$10.75** each

15 Fine Mohair Rugs
in Artistic Shades.
Whiteaway's Bargain Price **$12.50** each

1,000 Yards Unfadeable Curtain Net
In a number of artistic Shades.
Whiteaway's Bargain Price **$1.75** yard

500 Yards Dainty Madras Muslin
With artistic border
Whiteaway's Bargain Price **$1.95** yard

40 STRONG TAPESTRY RUGS.
Fringed at Ends in good designs and colorings.
Whiteaway's Bargain Price **$8.75** each

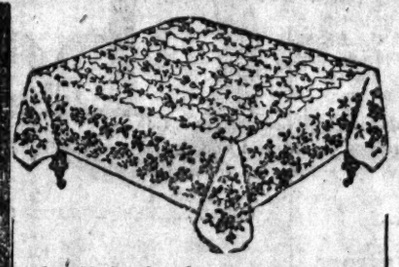
2000 French Army Blankets.
The Wonder Value of the Sale
Whiteaway's Bargain Price **$1.50** each

20 Pieces Art Felt
for cosy Bedroom Carpets stocked in a number of new Art shades.
48 ins. wide.
Whiteaway's Bargain Price **$3.50** yard

6 Art Squares
suitable for sitting Room or Bedroom Carpets most artistic designs. Size 12 x 9 ft.
Whiteaway's Bargain Price **$85.00** each

500 Yards Best English Printed Cretonne
Suitable for Curtains, loose covers, etc.
Whiteaway's Bargain Price **$1.00** yard

500 Pairs of Our Famous Whitelaw Sheets
for Single Beds
Whiteaway's Bargain PRICE **$4.25** pair



175 Half Bleached Table Cloths
These are astounding value Size 50 x 50 inches
Whiteaway's Bargain Price **$2.25** each

165 3 Part, Hospital Beds Complete with Spring Mattresses.
Whiteaway's Bargain Price **$15.50** each

12 TAPESTRY CARPETS
Blab British make well Wear Splendidly. Size 12 x 9 feet
Whiteaway's Bargain Price **$75.09** each

3 Pieces Brussels Stair Carpeting
Can be recommended for real hard wear 27 inch wide
Whiteaway's Bargain Priec **$3.95** yard

25 English made White Enamelled Bedsteads
Complete with Springs. Size 6½ x 3 ft.
Whiteaway's Bargain Price **$19.75** each

2,000 French Army Blankets.
Grey Ground with Red Striped Border. These are Wonder Values
Whiteaway's Bargain Price **$1.50** each

500 Beautiful Travelling Rugs
In well assorted Checks and Tartans. Full Size
Whiteaway's Bargain Price **$4.50** each

9 "Runeasy" Baby Carriages
Well upholstered, lined American Cloth, rubber tyres.
Whiteaway's Bargain Price **$3.50** each

25 Coir Mattresses
made in our own hygienic workrooms.
Size 6½ x 3 ft.
Whiteaway's Bargain Price **$9.50**

120 Only Best Quality Dimity Bed Quilts
Size 68 x 86 inches
Whiteaway's Bargain Price **$10.95** each

125 Tapestry Table Covers
in a really splendid quality. Size 66 x 86 inches Whiteaway's Fargain Price **$11.95** each

9 Fulton Folding Go Carts
The Strongest and best Go Cart on the Market.
Whiteaway's Bargain Price **$45.00** each

12 Pieces Extra Thick Linoleum
for street like wear In plain brown or green
Whiteaway's Bargain Price **$3.75** yard

95 Pairs Real Velour Curtains
Made of the finest Silk chenille with handsome borders.
Whiteaway's Bargain Price **$35.00** pair

12 GO CARTS
for Children, Strong Wooden frame with Carpet Seat Can be folded
Whiteaway's Bargain Price **$11.95** each

12 English Jute Carpets
Make Excellent Bedroom Squares
Size 13'-6" x 12'-0"
Whiteaway's Bargain Price **$27.50** each

6 Simmons Brass Bedsteads
Size 6½ x 3 ft.
Usually $89.50
Whiteaway's Bargain Price **$67.25**

150 Honeycomb Bed Quilts
Excellent Quality. Size 54 x 72 inch
Whiteaway's Bargain Price **$2.95** each

1,000 Cotton Pillow Cases.
Very Strong and Durable
Whiteaway's Bargain Price **50** cts. each

48 Dozen Huckaback Towels
Excellent quality Size 18 x 36 inches
Whiteaway's Bargain Price **$7.95** doz.

500 Pairs Pure Nottingham Lace Curtains
In Cream, or white
Whiteaway's Bargain Price **$3.95** pair

250 Dozen Super quality Glass Towels
large size
Whiteaway's Bargain Price **$5.95** doz.

150 Super Quality Turkish Bath Mats
Assorted Colorings
Whiteaway's Bargain Price **$1.75** each

9 Simmons Brass Bedsteads
Size 6½ x 5 ft.
Usually $99.50
Whiteaway's Bargain Price **$75.00**

20 Axminster Rugs
beautiful rich pile and lovely designs
Whiteaway's Bargains Price **$14.50** each

135 Heavy Bath Mats
In nicely assorted Colours
Whiteaway's Bargain Price **$1.95** each

250 Pairs Real Witney Blankets
from Chas. Early and Sons the Original Witney Blanket makers. These are slightly Soiled. Whiteaway's Bargain Price Less **25%**

35 Mirzapore Rugs
The finest rugs for service
Whiteaway's Bargain Price **$22.00** each

125 Yards Strong Card Stair Carpet
will wear for years artistic colouring and designs
Whiteaway's Bargain Price **$3.95** yard

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & COMPANY, LIMITED, SHANGHAI

TERMS CASH

"WAYLOO CORNER"

NANKING ROAD — SZECHUEN ROAD

NO CREDIT

MADISON TAKES NEXT U. S. MAIL; EMPRESS HERE

Siberia Due Tomorrow With McKinley In Next Friday

Following the President Grant which sailed at 8 o'clock yesterday morning and arrives in Seattle on January 29, the next fast mail for America will go on the President Madison on January 25. Mail for Honolulu is to go on the Shinyo Maru, due to leave Woosung next Thursday. The President Cleveland which sailed for Hongkong and Manila yesterday morning, is scheduled to leave this port for San Francisco on the day the Madison leaves.

The Empress of Russia arrived off Woosung last night and will sail for Manila and Hongkong this afternoon. The tender with outgoing passengers will leave the Customs jetty at 2:30 o'clock, and incoming passengers are expected to land about 9:30 this morning.

The Siberia Maru is due at Woosung from San Francisco, Honolulu and Japan ports tomorrow morning and leaves for Hongkong in the afternoon. The outbound passenger tender will leave the Customs jetty at 3 o'clock. The President Pierce which was due at Yokohama from San Francisco and Honolulu last Friday, is expected in Shanghai next Wednesday.

The next heavy mail from the States is due on the President McKinley on Friday, January 19. The vessel should arrive at Yokohama from Seattle this morning.

Mail for Europe via the Suez Canal is to be dispatched on the Sardinia next Saturday. The liner left Yokohama on Friday and is due in Shanghai on Wednesday. With the next mail from Europe, the Delta of P. and O. is due here from London on January 21, and the M.M. steamer Ankor is expected to arrive from Marseilles one day after.

Japanese In Denial Of Russ Fleet Sales

(Eastern News Agency)

Tokio, Jan. 13.—The Foreign Office authorities in Tokio stated today:

The Soviet Russian Government had sent an identical note to all the foreign governments about the movements of Admiral Stark, who left Vladivostok with many warships and merchantmen when the Red Army occupied Vladivostok in October last, stating that the gunboat Mandjour which anchored at Gensan has been sold to the Japanese Government and also that a transport Okhotsk is going to be sold to the Japanese Government, but such statements are quite groundless.

Urges Pooling Of Missionary Funds

Exclusive Dispatch to THE CHINA PRESS

Bethlehem, Pa., Jan. 13.—Prof. L. L. Stuart, president of Peking University, speaking before the Foreign Mission Conference of North America, said that Christians in the hinterlands of China should pool their resources and reduce their entire organisations.

Russian Editors See Another War

Exclusive Dispatch to THE CHINA PRESS

Moscow, Jan. 13.—The Russian press, which is giving considerable threatening situation, generally threatening situation, generlly views France's action in occupying the Ruhr region as threatening a new war.

PEKING CABINET

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, Jan. 13.—All the Ministers except Messrs. Kao Ling-wei, Liu En-yuan and Wu Yu-lin attended the Cabinet meeting this morning, which approved and sealed several mandates. These will probably be issued this evening. The most important deal with disbandment and contain a warning to the police and soldiery that they must refrain from interference with the judiciary.

FRENCH DEFEATED

(Reuter's Service)

London, Jan. 13.—An unconfirmed report from Riga states that after a conflict with the small French occupation force the Lithuanian rebels occupied Memel. The French embarked on a warship.

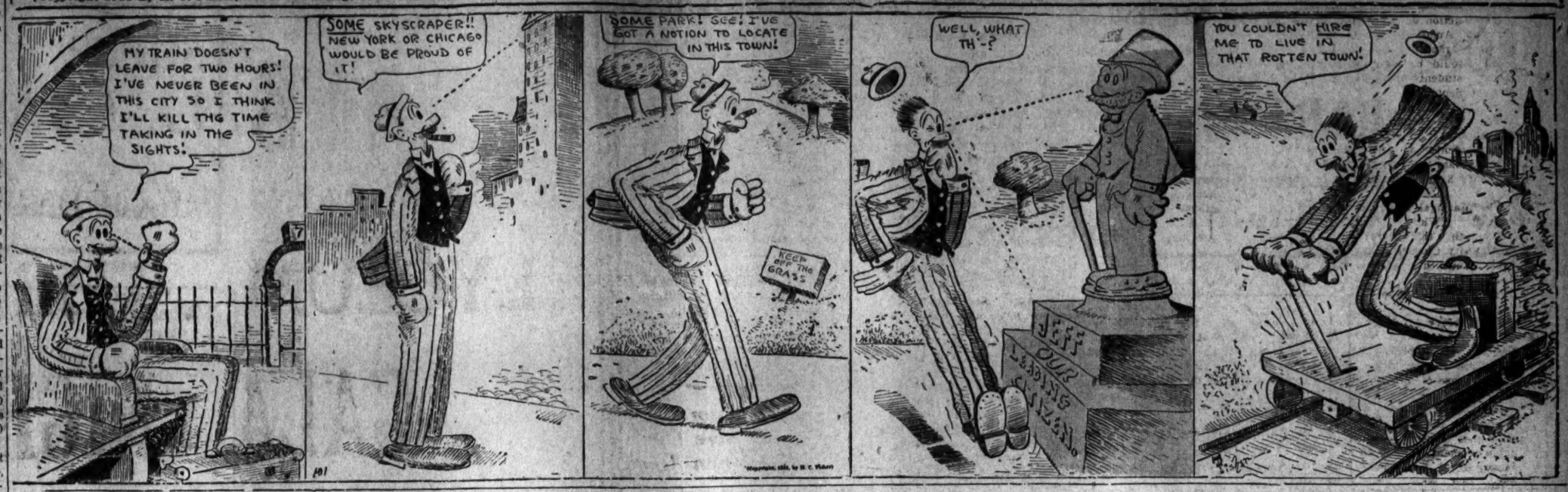
Cure That Cough

When you have a troublesome cough, it does not mean that you have consumption or that you are going to have it, but it does mean that your lungs are threatened, and it is just as well to be on the safe side and take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy before it is too late.

Sold Everywhere

MUTT & JEFF -:- Mutt Lamps The Leading Citizen Of A Thriving City -:- By Bud Fisher

(Copyright 1922 By H. C. Fisher, Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off).


MY TRAIN DOESN'T LEAVE FOR TWO HOURS! I'VE NEVER BEEN IN THIS CITY SO I THINK I'LL KILL THE TIME TAKING IN THE SIGHTS!
SOME SKYSCRAPER!! NEW YORK OR CHICAGO WOULD BE PROUD OF IT!
SOME PARK! GEE! I'VE GOT A NOTION TO LOCATE IN THIS TOWN!
KEEP OFF THE GRASS
WELL, WHAT TH-?
JEFF OUR LEADING CITIZEN
YOU COULDN'T HIRE ME TO LIVE IN THAT ROTTEN TOWN!

News Brevities

There will be a very interesting meeting of the Social Service Department of the American Woman's Club next Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock in the Carlton Annex, Ningpo Road. Miss Mary Dingman, Industrial Secretary of the World's Committee of the Y.W.C.A., with headquarters in London, will speak. Miss Dingman is familiar with the conditions of women and children in industry all over the world and has had unusual opportunities for investigation. All interested are cordially invited to be present.

* * *

The Ying Kee Sung Line and Brick Company, located at Tiendong and North Szechuen Roads, yesterday brought a charge of fraud in the Mixed Court against their former manager, Chu Zau-yung. The defendant is alleged to have defrauded the firm of $3,000. Mr. C. H. Mei appeared for the defendant and Mr. H. D. Rodger for the prosecution. The case was remanded for a special hearing, accused to be released on $3,000 security.

* * *

Mr. L. Godowsky, the famous pianist, who recently played in Shanghai, is sailing on the Empress of Russia South-bound today.

* * *

Mr. C. J. Carter, the magician, and party, who have recently completed a popular engagement here, sail for Manila and Hongkong on the Empress of Russia today.

* * *

Mrs. I. D. Farnsworth wife of Capt. Farnsworth, U.S.A., and daughter Miss Z. A. Farnsworth, are passengers sailing for Manila on the Empress of Russia today. Others leaving include Mr. and Mrs. K. D. Maxwell, Mr. and Mrs. George Potts, and Mr. S. G. Lowrie.

* * *

Major and Mrs. E. Chirielson announce the birth of a son at 39 Corso Inghilterra, Turin, on January 11.

* * *

Princess Suddhadib, elder sister of the King of Siam, died on Jan. 2. The Siamese Court will be in mourning for two months.

* * *

The Japanese training squadron of three vessels arrived in Hongkong Wednesday and are being entertained by the city. Vice-Admiral Tanaguchi is in command.

* * *

A regular meeting of the District Grand Lodge of Masons of Northern China will be held at the Masonic Hall on Monday, January 22 at 9 p.m.

* * *

Directors of the General Chamber of Commerce held a meeting yesterday afternoon on the question of dredging the Soochow Creek Details of the meetings are not available, as nothing has yet been released by the publicity committee

* * *

Mr. W. Divens, of Jardines, and Miss F. H. Saunders, of the Victoria Nursing Home, will be married shortly.

* * *

No further small-pox cases among foreigners of Hankow have been reported for three days. The number of foreign cases in the hospitals is eight, and the medical men are hopeful that the disease is now checked.

Beginning from Feb. 1, the rates of the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway will be raised. Details of the new rates will be announced later, and will affect Soochow traffic chiefly.

Wants Peking To Prosecute Manchus

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, Jan. 13.—It is reported that Mr. Li Hsieh-yang is bringing up a motion in the House of Representatives, first, urging the Government to proceed against the ex-Emperor, General Chang Hsun, ex-President Hsu Shih-chang and General Wang Shih-chen on the ground that they betrayed the Republic in 1917 by taking part in the Manchu restoration movement; secondly, advocating cancellation of special treatment of the Manchu House; thirdly, suggesting using the Manchu Palace as the Parliament House; fourthly, suggesting turning out the President from the Winter Palace, the which to be converted into a public park, and, fifthly, proposing a more moderate allowance to the Manchu House, sufficient for their livelihood.

In The United States Court For China

MOTION CALENDAR

Monday, January 15, 1923, at 3 p.m.

Cause No. 1678, Hung Tai Hong v. Asia Banking Corporation et al. On demurrers. H. D. Rodger; Schoof and Chalaire; Davies and Bryan.

Cause No. 2005, Mittie v. Mittie. Motion to set. Haskell and Moss; Williams, Franklin and Faison.

Cause No. 1930, Shing Pei Wo v. Journal of Commerce Press. For order confirming receiver's reports. A. Krisel, receiver.

Cause No. 1856, Yu Fong S. S. Co. v. Wm. Katz and Co. Motion to set. H. D. Rodger; Davies and Bryan.

League Proposes Drug Export Plan

(Reuter's Service)

Geneva, Jan. 13.—The League of Nations Opium Committee yesterday decided that the quantity of opium and other drugs required by the various countries for medical and scientific purposes should be determined, inter alia, by comparison with their imports and exports of them, inquiries at hospitals and pharmacies and also the frequency of diseases requiring such drugs.

The Committee recorded regret at the dilatoriness of certain Governments in supplying the information required for the establishment of an effective control of the traffic and decided to request the Council of the League to ask them to communicate without delay the statistics; particularly relative to the production of cocaine and the consumption of opium in the Far East.

EVERY NIGHT
Dinners and Dancing
at
St. GEORGE'S

Arbuckle Is Again Making Own Movies

Exclusive Dispatch to THE CHINA PRESS

Los Angeles, Jan. 13.—Roscoe ("Fatty") Arbuckle today started making his first moving picture since his films were withdrawn following his trial for the death of a moving picture star.

It is announced that Arbuckle, who was recently reinstated in the good graces of the moving picture world by Will Hays, was backed by several California capitalists headed by Gavin McNab, the San Francisco attorney who defended him.

GIRL SUICIDE

A Korean girl was drowned near the Woosung fort Thursday evening. She apparently committed suicide as she carried in front of her a wooden box, in which there were a copy of the Bible, a prayer book, and a letter written in the Korean language. An examination of the scarf around her neck revealed that her name was Jin Tsen San.

The letter was translated by a Korean student and stated that she was a student of the Kiangwan Bible School. The cause of the tragedy is still unknown.

75 DIE IN BLAST

(Reuter's Service)

Delhi, Jan. 13.—It is officially announced that 75 deaths occurred as a result of an explosion in a colliery in the Mandhum district on January 4.

SPECIAL HEARING IS ORDERED FOR DI VILLA CASE

Mixed Court Refuses To Dismiss Criminal Charge

The case in which the Viscount E. M. di Villa is charged with converting $25,000 of the funds of the International Gold and Silver Currency Exchange to his own use was called at the Mixed Court yesterday before Japanese Assessor Tanaka and Magistrate Tsang and was adjourned for a special hearing.

Mr. J. G. Priestwood, appearing for the defendant, moved for a dismissal of the charge, but this was refused by the Court. Mr. Yena appeared for the complainant, Mr. S. Saguira, assignee of the assets and liabilities of the Exchange. It is alleged that the defendant conspired with Nien Sang Tung in making a false report to the Exchange to the effect that its registration at the Italian Consulate cost $100,000 and that the amount really was $50,000.

The hearing of the case in which the Viscount di Villa is being sued for Lire 6,500,000 by the liquidators of the Far Eastern Bank is scheduled to be resumed January 24.

TEA DANCE WEDNESDAY

The American Woman's Club will give a tea dansant at the New Carlton on Bubbling Well Road on Wednesday afternoon. Tickets will be $2. Reservations may be made until Tuesday afternoon with Mrs. R. I. Clapp, West 2545. The proceeds will go to the new building fund.

VICTROLA

Wherever Music is known, the Victrola is known—and its Superiority Recognized.

Look for the Trade Mark
NONE GENUINE WITHOUT
S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.
Victor Distributor

KEEP FIT!
DRINK TANSAN
FRAZAR & Co., Sole Importers, 1B, Jinkee Road

Utmost

No other cigarette at the price contains such fine tobaccos or tastes so good.

They Satisfy

Chesterfield
CIGARETTES
LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO CO.

Canadian, cold-storage

DUCKS and GEESE

There is a rare quality about these fine plump fowls which, when prepared gives a delicate delicious flavour that is inimitable.

DUCKS, from 3 to 5 pounds - - - - $1.00 per lb.
GEESE, from 9 to 11 pounds - - - - $1.00 per lb.

Also Canadian Cold Storage Turkeys

LUNCH MEAT SAUSAGES - - - - - - 75 cts. per lb.
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES - - - - - - - - 60 cts. per lb.

The finest products of Canada

DOMBEY & SON, LTD.
150 Bubbling Well Road - - - - West 641, and West 800

American School Notes

Construction on six buildings of the new American School is progressing rapidly, and the new plant should be ready to accommodate students about the middle of next September.

The date for the operetta "Pocahontas," to be presented by the students of the American School, has been postponed from February 8 to April 2 and 3.

The Madrigal Glee will sing the anthem "While the Earth Remaineth," this afternoon, at the Community Church. The Madrigal Club sang this anthem at the Thanksgiving service, at the Cathedral last November.

The library of the American School acknowledges with thanks the gift of $G.50.00 from Miss Catherine Bakins to be used for the purchase of magazines.

Five senior orations will be delivered by the girls in the senior class this month, according to an announcement by Prof. L. N. Edmunds of the English department, last week. They will be delivered in the School auditorium, 147 N. Szechuen Road. The boys' orations will probably be delivered the last of February.

Official high school entrance examinations will be held at the Shanghai American School, on Monday and Tuesday, June 11 and 12, respectively.

At a recent meeting of the track squad Herbert Pierce was elected manager, and Frank Rawlinson, secretary, for the 1923 team. The schedule will probably include a meet for the individual championship of the School, two meets with schools out of town, possibly Kashing and Soochow, besides the annual Interscholastic Field and Track Meet for the local championship. The American School will be represented by a strong team both in the field and on the cinders, and it is expected that several new records will be hung up this Spring.

Cross-country practice has started, and there are prospects for another local championship this winter. Among the boys on the squad that are expected to show are Fisher, captain, who is generally regarded as the best schoolboy distance runner in Shanghai; Read Hager, winner of the Harriers' Christmas Cup; Collins, a young athlete who ran for Charlie Glauque's American Academy at Tsingtau last season, and Maxcy Smith, who is also expected to show form. The schoolboys race will be held this year about the first of April, and the S.A.S. runners hope to repeat their triumph of a year ago.

Term examination will begin Monday, January 29, and reports will be made and dispatched to parents immediately following.

Yen Probable As Envoy To Soviet

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, Jan. 13.—It is reported unofficially that the Government contemplates appointing Dr. W. W. Yen as Chief Delegate with plenipotentiary powers to negotiate with the Soviet Mission.

Report De Valera Now In America

Exclusive Dispatch to THE CHINA PRESS

Boston, Jan. 13.—Members of the Boston branch of the American Association for the Recognition of the Irish Republic today expressed the belief that De Valera, the leader of the Irish independents, is now in the United States. De Valera, they say, has been invited to attend the state convention of the association on January 28.

BRIGANDS ACTIVE

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, Jan. 13.—Much brigand activity is reported from Manchuria, specially Hailungchen, to the southwest of Changchun. Troops sent against the bandits met with considerable casualties.

It is reported that the bandits looted Koreans and Japanese as well as the natives. The Japanese authorities have drawn the attention of the Chinese Government to the matter, requesting adequate measures for the protection of Japanese subjects.

"THRIFT WEEK" STARTS IN U. S. ON WEDNESDAY

In the United States National Thrift Week is observed from January 17 to 23, January 17 is the birthday of Benjamin Franklin, one of America's recognised great men, the apostle of Thrift.

This national movement is fostered by the National Thrift Week Committee of the Y.M.C.A. and in co-operation with over 40 civic, commercial, educational and religious national organisations. The Chinese Y.M.C.A. here and in other cities are observing "Thrift Week."

Its basis consists of the following Ten-Point Economic Creed: Work and earn, make a budget, record expenditures, have a bank account, carry life insurance, own your home, make a will, invest in safe securities, pay bills promptly, share with others.

Each day in the week is devoted to emphasising some special feature of the Basis.

American Born Chinese Fined

Leong Yui-kai, a San Francisco born Chinese, was fined $50 by Judge Charles S. Lobingier in the United States Court for China yesterday when he was found guilty of having carried a concealed weapon on board the President Lincoln.

Leong testified that he had never carried a gun before but had been given this one by a friend for protection when he went to Canton, where his wife's parents live. Inspector Mellows of the River Police did not press the smuggling charge and the gun was ordered confiscated.

Ambassador Warren Sails For U. S. On President Cleveland

Mr. Charles Beecher Warren, American Ambassador to Japan, who recently resigned, will return to the United States on the President Cleveland, which sails from Yokohama on January 26, according to information received in Shanghai yesterday.

The Americans of Yokohama and Tokio will hold a farewell reception for Ambassador Warren on January 19 at the Imperial Hotel.

DR. WANG OUT AT LAST

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, Jan. 13.—A mandat issued last night accepting the resignation of Dr. C. T. Wang and appointing Mr. Cheng Keh Minister of Justice will enable General Chang Shou-tseng to submit his full Cabinet to Parliament.

Mr. Cheng Keh, who is taking up his post this afternoon, has allowed it to be known that he intends to work for the abolition of extraterritoriality and also that he will urge the Government to introduce drastic reforms in the judiciary.

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, Jan. 13.—Mr. Kao Ling-wei left for Tientsin this morning, ostensibly to persuade Mr. Wu Yu-lin to come to Peking forthwith to assume the Ministry of Communication.

The Liengyi Mercantile Co.

beg to notify the public that we carry a full stock of the

DURHAM-DUPLEX

Safety Razor and Blades for HE—MEN.

Retail and Wholesale
Cor. Szechuen & Soochow Rds.

The Liengyi Mercantile Co.
Telephone C. 839.

Have *You* had Tiffin and Afternoon Tea
at
The Chocolate Shop
if not follow the Crowd to
36 Nanking Road

M. Coue's Magic Motto Ties America In Knots

(Continued from Page 1)

first heard an elderly friend of ours going through M. Coue's litany, we thought that he was reading a Herpicide advertisement.

TEACH HIM THE FORMULA

Mental worries, says the sage of Nancy, can be banished in the same way, the patient stroking his forehead as he repeats the slogan of departure. He doesn't claim that he can rub chits out of existence, but at least he can eliminate the worry about them and that, every Shanghai dweller must admit, amounts to something. All that remains is to teach one's pet shroff the formula, so that he need only rub his forehead, and thus cease to worry about not making his collections.

The habit of holding consecrated weeks is another which America acquired while we weren't here to superintend things. Formerly a week was merely something that stretched between Sundays; now it is an interval of time consecrated to a special object. They have been having Buy-Your-Own-Home Week, Refurnish-the-House Week, Get-a-Box-of-Candy Week, Try-the-New-Sheet-Music Week, Mind-Your-Own-Business Week, Smile-at-your-Motherinlaw Week, and a few dozen other weeks that we haven't the strength to record. It all started a few years ago with Mothers' Day. Then somebody protested that father ought to have a day, too, the celebrants to wear a lemon in their buttonholes instead of the white carnation. After that somebody else suggested a Dog-catchers' Day, and so the orgy of consecrated time was on. Soon the eager decorators of the calendar stretched each new occasion from a day to a week, so that now, after you have finished buying candy, you must begin to purchase music or poodles or something, in order to commemorate the week that follows.

ADAPTABLE HERE

The consecrated time idea might be introduced with some profit into Shanghai. There could be a Don't-Kick-Your-Ricksha-Coolie Week, a No-Squeeze Week, a Don't-Tell-the-Amah-All-Your-Affairs Week, and a Buy-a-Lock-for-the-Ice-Chest Week. Mothers' Day could best be celebrated in the city near the Whangpoo by giving all the amahs a picnic in the French Park and by thus allowing the mothers to become acquainted with their offspring.

We are certain that if any of Shanghai's social lights were in San Francisco at the present time, they would begin an immediate celebration of Buy-Yourself-an-Opal-Sequin-Gown Week. These gowns which retail in China at the dizzy figure of three hundred dollars or so, are on sale here for the humble price of $24.50. It is true that they are going out of style, but then by the time Shanghai realises the fact, they will be coming in all over again.

We have heard rumors of a Patronise-Your-Home-Bootlegger Week, but we are not sure of the date of celebration.

Chinese Aviators Coming Here On Exhibition Tour

Fred Wong of San Francisco and K. Y. Young of Honolulu, two Chinese aviators, both graduates of the Varney School of Aviation, are now en route to China on an exhibition tour, according to information received yesterday. Both Mr. Wong and Mr. Young are experienced flyers and hold licenses from the Aero Club of America.

Kuomingtang Agent Sees Wu Pei-fu In Loyang With Plea

(Dah Tong News Bureau)

Loyang, Jan. 13.—Upon the introduction of Premier Chang Shou-tseng, General Hsu Kuo-ching, prominent Kuomingtang leader, called on General Wu Pei-fu today, handing him an autographed letter from Dr. Sun Yat-sen, who asked that the forces of General Sung Chuang-fang be instructed not to enter Fukien.

French Senate Passes Banque Bill

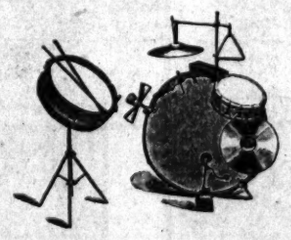
(Reuter's Service)

Paris, Jan.—12.—The Senate today passed the Bill for the reconstruction of the Banque Industrielle de Chine.

DRUMS

and

DRUMMERS' TRAPS



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GRAND RE-OPENING

LYCEUM THEATRE

GALA NIGHT

The Committee beg to announce that the Lyceum Theatre will be re-opened on

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 24, 1923

WITH THE COMIC OPERA

"TOM JONES"

Music by EDWARD GERMAN

Gigantic Star Cast of over 70 persons.

Booking will be opened at
Messrs. MOUTRIE & CO., Nanking Road
ON

TUESDAY, Jan. 16
8.00 a.m.

There will be no priority booking and the number of seats that can be booked by one person will be limited to 10

Prices for Gala Night ONLY

Stalls and Circle	- - - -	$5.00
Pit	- - - - - - -	3.00
Upper Circle	(Centre Rows, Reserved) -	3.00
,, ,,	(Other Rows, Reserved) -	2.00
,, ,,	Non-Reserved - - -	1.50

Usual Prices for Subsequent Performances

AUTO-SUGGESTION EXPONENT WILL TOUR AMERICA

Prof. Emile Coue, Miracle Worker, Arrives In New York

Exclusive Dispatch to THE CHINA PRESS

New York, Jan. 13.—Prof. Emile Coue, the famous exponent of auto-suggestion, has arrived here for an extended American tour after having been the 'rage' of England for some months.

Asked whether or not he had been sea-sick during the rough voyage from England Prof. Coue replied, "No, that would be a bad example."

Coue, Master Of Auto-Suggestion, Tells His Method

The following is the first of a series of articles written by the famous exponent of self-mastery preliminary to his tour of the United States.

He was a druggist at Nancy, France, when he discovered his 'subconscious' mental healing' by which apparent miracles have been worked on the lame, the halt and the blind. Now thousands of people repeat every day his formula "Every day in every way I am growing better and better."

BY EMILE COUE

(Translated into English from the original French text.)

Suggestion, or rather auto-suggestion, is in one sense an entirely new subject, although, at the same time, it is as old as the world itself.

It is new in that, up to the present, it has not been studied from the correct viewpoint, and consequently wrong conclusions have been formed. It is old because it dates back to the advent of man on earth. Indeed, auto-suggestion is an instrument which we possess when we are born. It is a force of wonderful and incalculable power which produces, according to circumstances, the very best or the very worst effects. A proper knowledge of this force is useful to every one, but, more particularly, it is indispensable to physicians, magistrates, lawyers, and educators of the young.

When one knows how to employ it consciously he can, first of all, guard himself against provoking harmful auto-suggestions in others the consequences of which may be disastrous; furthermore, he can consciously bring about helpful ones which restore physical health to the sick and mental and moral vigor to the nervously deranged—unconscious victims of previous hurtful auto-suggestions; he can also guide into right ways those who have a tendency toward evil.

In order to understand the phenomena of suggestion, or more accurately, of auto-suggestion, it is necessary to realise that there exists within us two beings absolutely distinct from each other. Both are intelligent, but while one is conscious, the other is unconscious. That is the reason why the existence of the latter is not generally recognised.

The existence of this unconscious being may be easily proved if one will only take the trouble to examine certain phenomena and to think a little. For example:

Everybody is familiar with somnambulism. We all know that the street-walker gets up during the night and, without being awake leaves his room, dressed or undressed, goes downstairs, walks along corridors and, after having performed certain acts or accomplished certain work, returns to bed. Next morning he is greatly astonished at finding work finished which he had left unfinished the night before.

Nevertheless, he himself did it although he does not recall anything about it. What power then did his body obey, if not an unconscious force, his unconscious being?

Consider now, if you please, the regrettably frequent case of the drunkard in a state of "delirium tremens." In a paroxysm of rage he takes up whatever weapon is handy, a knife, hammer, axe, and strikes furiously at those who have the misfortune to be near him.

When the paroxysm of rage has passed and he regains his senses he looks with horror at the scene of carnage, ignorant of the fact that he, himself, did it. Here again, isn't it the unconscious that has directed the actions of the poor wretch?

If we compare the conscious with the unconscious we find that while the conscious is endowed with a very unreliable memory, the unconscious, on the contrary, is gifted with a marvelous memory which registers unfailingly, without our knowing it, every least little thing that happens during our existence. Moreover it is credulous and accepts, without reasoning what it is told.

As the unconscious directs and controls the working of all our organs by the intermediary of the brain, an apparently paradoxical effect is produced: that is, when it believes that a particular organ is or is not in proper working order, or that we feel such and such an impression, that organ, indeed, works properly or badly; or rather, we have the impression that it does.

The unconscious not only presides over the functions of our organism but also over the performance of all our actions, whatever they may be.

The unconscious is what we call "imagination," and which, contrary to the common belief always makes us act, even against our will, if there is antagonism between those two forces.

Who's Who On The Laconia

Men, women and children from 36 states in the United States and several foreign countries including England, Mexico, Canada, France and Japan—and about 15 passenger picked up in Shanghai—compose the jolly ship's company of the giant liner Laconia. The passenger list reads like a conglomerate Blue Book, Who's Who and Chamber of Commerce booster list including ten honeymoon couples, five ministers, 30 widows, 12 millionaires, one moving picture star, a cartoonist, a General, a moving picture director, several tea captains, a newspaperman, and a miscellaneous collection of heads of corporations, lawyers, doctors and businessmen and their wives, sons and heirs and sub-deb daughters.

JOHN D'S RIGHT-HAND

Mr. Frederick B. Pratt, vice-president of the Standard Oil Company, and John D. Rockefeller's right hand man in supplying the world with gas for its motor cars and kerosene for its lamps, is accompanied by his family. Mr. Pratt was forced to leave the Laconia at San Francisco because of illness but rejoined the globe-trotters here. He was greeted here by Shanghai representatives of the Socony organisation. Pratt's Motor Spirits, advertised throughout China, received its name from Mr. Pratt.

Miss Content Fessenden of New York City is a cousin of Mr. Stirling Fessenden, dean of the American bar here.

METHODIST BISHOP

Bishop Charles B. Mitchell of St. Paul, Minn., was formerly pastor of the St. James Methodist Church of Chicago. He was elected to his present office at the last conference of the church. Bishop Mitchell preached at Honolulu during the stay of the vessel in that port and held services on board the Laconia.

"RIP," CARTOONIST

Mr. Robert DeRoy Ripley, better known throughout the world as "Rip" is a noted American cartoonist for the Newspaper Enterprise Association who is sending sketches and stories of the trip back for distribution among nearly one hundred newspapers.

GENERAL MINER

Brigadier General Asher Miner, who went into the regular army during the world war from the Pennsylvania National Guard lost a leg at Apremont, France, in 1918. He is accompanied by his daughters, the Misses Margaret and Consdale. General Miner first entered the army in 1884, served on the Mexican border, and finally in the world war, in which he was awarded the D.S.C. and D.S.M.

CHINA SAILOR

Captain C. W. Brown, president of the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company, was formerly a sea captain, commanding ships in both the Pacific and Atlantic. He was in command of the ship that took the last Chinese immigrants to the United States in 1882, just before the Chinese Exclusion Act went into effect.

Miss Elizabeth McQueen of Tamworth, N. H., did war work in Palestine where she saw a great deal of service after the British accepted the mandate over the Holy Land. She was highly commended by General Allenby.

PIONEER DRY OFFICER

Mr. James Shevlin of New York was the first prohibition officer appointed to make New York City dry after the Volstead act went into effect. Mr. Shevlin is said to have attempted to live the honor down on board the big ship but several of the passengers are nervous at cocktail time whenever he comes near. He is accompanied by his wife and two sons.

MOVIE STAR

May Allison, one of the well known moving picture stars of filmdom, is touring the world with her husband, Mr. Robert Ellis, on a belated honeymoon. Mr. and Mrs. Ellis were married a year ago but the star has been so busy making pictures in New York that they couldn't get away any sooner. Other honeymooners aboard include Mr. James Riggs, son of the president of the Riggs National Bank of New York, and bride. Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Q. Holden of Montreal: Mr. and Mrs. James O'Leary of Saratoga Springs, N. Y. and several others who were too bashful to give their names.

FORD'S PARTNER

Mr. D. Gray, Jr., of Detroit, was one of Henry Ford's original partners when the flivver king first evolved the idea of making a poor man's car. Mr. Gray sold out his interest to Mr. Ford long before the Tin Elizabeth's began to be turned out a thousand a minute, or whatever the record is.

NOTED PREACHERS

Dr. J. L. Gordon of San Francisco, pastor of the First Congregational Church, is one of the most popular preachers on the Pacific Coast. In addition to drawing large crowds to fill his church every Sunday Dr. Gordon writes a column of interesting daily comment for The San Francisco Bulletin, leading afternoon newspaper of the Golden Gate.

The Rev. John Knox Montgomery is the president of one of the largest denominational colleges in the United States, located in Ohio.

LAST, BUT NOT LEAST

Mr. John S. Davidson of New York was one of Yale's champion swimmers and is now champion of the New York (metropolitan) district.

Dr. John F. Connors, a member of the French Acedemy, is one of the leading surgeons of New York City.

Mr. Orville Bullington is a proture director, is best known through his production of "When Knighthood Was In Flower," starring Marion Davies. Mr. Vignola is getting ideas for other pictures on his round-the-world cruise.

Mr. Orville Bullington is a prominent attorney, and Mr. W. M. McGregor is vice-president of the First National Bank of Wichita Falls, Texas, the center of the latest big boom in oil.

Mr. Benjamin Willebrands of Detroit, a prominent broker, is the tallest man in the party of 440, being 6 feet, 6 inches tall. Before Mr. Willebrands would sign up for the cruise the American Express Company lengthened his bunk to accommodate his big toe.

Mr. J. A. Davey is a son of the famous "tree surgeon" who revolutionised orcharding and forestry methods in the United States.

Mr. Clement H. Watson of New York is the son of an American dentist who became famous a few years ago when he became the Kaiser's personal dentist and wrote a diary of the ex-German ruler's private life.

Haskell Goes To Peking For Hannigs Case Against Paper

Mr. R. S. Haskell will leave for Peking today where he will represent Mr. Charles Hannigs, Tientsin and Shanghai hotel man, who is suing the Peking and Tientsin Times for libel as a result of the stories concerning Mr. Hannigs printed by that newspaper during his recent trial in Tientsin for assault.

The case will be heard in the British Supreme Court at Peking, Sir Skinner Turner, Chief Judge, on the bench. Mr. Haskell also represented Mr. Hannigs at the assault trial in which he was found not guilty.

Obituary

MR. HERBERT JUDSON KEITH

We regret having to announce the death yesterday of Mr. Herbert Judson Keith at the American Hospital, Paris, after a brief illness. Mr. Keith who was President of the Amos Bird Co. and of the Midland Packing Co., Shanghai, has been identified for many years with the Frozen and Dried Egg Products business and his many friends will regret his death.

JUDGE MOORE

(Reuter's Service)

London, Jan. 13.—The death is announced in New York of Judge Moore, the well-known capitalist, International Horse Show exhibitor and coaching enthusiast.

FINANCE CHIEF

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, Jan. 13.—Mr. Liu Enyuan, the Minister of Finance, arrived in Peking last night He goes on to Paotingfu today and intends to take up his postion Monday.

Armed Robbers Given Sentences

A Chinese described by the police as having been "a terror to Shanghai residents in 1919" and who has since that time been convicted of armed robberies in Chung Ming was ordered handed over to the Chinese authorities by Assessor Tanaka and Magistrate Tsang of the Mixed Court yesterday. Several of the man's accomplices in Settlement robberies have been shot.

Another Chinese who came before the same court yesterday, charged with having participated in two armed robberies committed here in March, 1920, was sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment. It was shown that he had not been one of the armed men and that his part and share in the robberies were small. Five members of the gang had been convicted previously and had been executed at the Arsenal.

Influenza

may grip you or your child.

The chance that it will do so is much less if you are nourished by SCOTT'S Emulsion.

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For your own sake accept only genuine

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THE ORIGINAL—STILL THE BEST.

THE LETTER THAT SAVED JOHNSON'S JOB

—AND PAVED THE WAY FOR A BETTER ONE

The letter was written to his employer by the INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS. It told how "Robert Johnson had enrolled for a Course of home-study and had received a mark of 94 for his first lessons."

Bob answered the summons to the Chief's office with just a little fear and trembling, for a lot of men were being dropped,—a lot more were having their pay reduced. But as Bob came in, his employer did a surprising thing. He got up quickly from his desk and grasped Bob warmly by the hand.

"I want to congratulate you, young man, on the marks you are making with the I.C.S. We're cutting the pay-roll. Until I received this letter, I had you in mind as one of the men to be dropped. But not now. I am glad to see that you are training yourself not only for your present job but for the job ahead. We are always looking for trained men."

Let the I.C.S. help you, too. Trade a few hours of your spare time for a good job. Here is your opportunity. You cannot afford to go on, putting in your days at the same grind, getting the same pay envelope with the same insufficient sum, when a few hours spent in the study of some I.C.S. Course can be the means of changing your whole life.

You can have the position you want in the work you like best, with a salary that will give you and your family the home, the comforts, the little luxuries you would like them to have. No matter what your age, your education, or your means—you can do it!

All we ask is this: Mark and mail the Coupon, and, without obligation or a cent of cost, let us tell you what the I.C.S. can do for you. It takes but a moment to do this, yet that simple act has started more than two million men and women toward success. Do it NOW! "Tomorrow never comes."

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O Nicholson Cost Accounting	O Illustrating	O Contractor and Builder
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O Private Secretary	O Electrical Engineering	O Concrete Builder
O Business Spanish	O Electric Lighting	O Structural Engineer
O Business French	O Mechanical Engineer	O Chemistry
O Salesmanship	O Mechanical Draftsman	O Pharmacy
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STEAM launch. Built 1915, 27 gross tons, 13 net tons, length 66 feet, beam 12 feet, depth 5 feet 2 inches. Compound condensing 38 H.P. engine, 7½ x 15 cylinders, 11" stroke. Wood hull. Recently overhauled and in perfect condition. No reasonable offer refused. Communicate with

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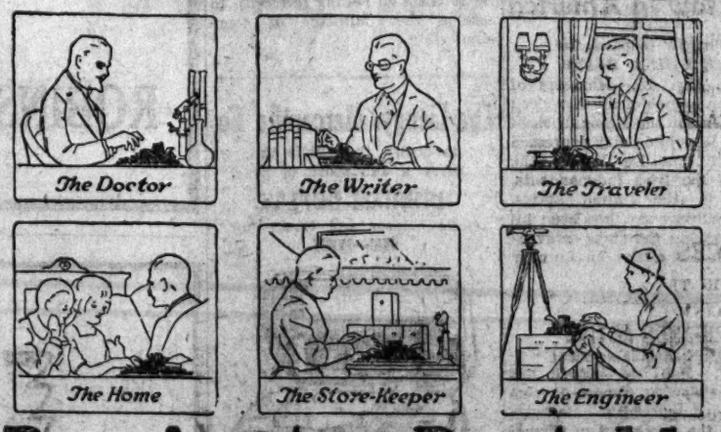

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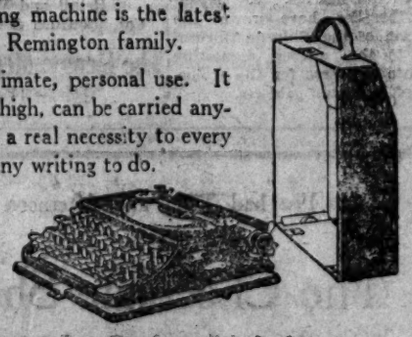

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Notice is hereby given to the public that any purchase and sales contract entered into with this Corporation must be signed by the Department Manager and approved by Shanghai Manager or one of the Assistant Shanghai Managers.

All cheques must be signed by two of the following three officers:
Shanghai Manager
Assistant Manager
Assistant Treasurer
and countersigned by the Auditor. Any two of the foregoing officers may endorse a cheque.

This Corporation is not responsible for any contract entered into or any cheque signed or endorsed except as above set forth.

WAH CHANG TRADING CORPORATION,
K. C. LI,
55313 J. 14 President.

Shanghai General Hospital

By mutual consent an agreement between the Hospital Governors and Mr. A. H. Mancell as Treasurer has expired on December 31st, 1922.

J. B. FEARN, M.D.,
Secretary.
A. H. MANCELL.

By action of the Board of Governors of the Hospital Mr. C. P. Fawson is appointed Treasurer of the Hospital and has authority from date to sign as such.

J. B. FEARN, M.D.,
Secretary.
11th January, 1923.
55289

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55296 J 18

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WANTED, five to eight roomed house, unfurnished with yard, preferable with garage, in Bubbling Well or Hongkew Park district. Please apply with full particulars to 1, Darroch Road. Dr. F. Franek.
55354 J 18

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Please address to Mr. T. P. Wu,
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55232 J 16

In The January 13th issue
of the
Russian Economic Review
you will find
(1) Export of Russian Fish to Japan.
(2) Trade and Industry in the Russian Far East.
(3) Okhotsk-Kamchatka Fisheries to be leased.
(4) Moscow sends Economic Mission to the Russian Far East.
(5) Tractors for Russia.
(6) Imports to Transbaikal through the Manchuli and Chita customs.
RUSSIAN ECONOMIC REVIEW
10 Kiukiang Road,
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HOUSES TO LET

FOUR room house for rent, 224 Avenue du Roi Albert, key for inspection may be had at 220, Avenue du Roi Albert.

FOUR-ROOMED house to let, from February 1st. Near trams and close to New Park. Apply at 9 Keebles Gardens. 55340 J 16

TO LET, from February 1st, unfurnished, semi-foreign house, 3 rooms, bathroom, kitchen. Rent $36.00. Apply 221, Avenue Foch.
55314 J 16

TO LET, 1st February, six-roomed house, two bathrooms, garage, all modern conveniences. Rent Tls. 120 22, Route Doumer.
55308 J 14

ONE Western style building, 8 rooms with electricity supply, located at Kiangwan, 100 steps away from the station. Please apply to G510 Yu Shing Lane Fokien Road. 55202 J 21

TO BE LET, for 7 months, from July 1st, 1923. Comfortably furnished house in French Concession, within five minutes of park and trams. Four large airy rooms, large furnished attic 3 bathrooms, hot and cold water. Rent Tls. 100 per month to careful tenant. Apply 475 Rue Auguste Boppe, any day between 4 and 6 p.m. 55262 J 14

SIX roomed new houses, immediate occupation, on Route des Soeurs. Full modern conveniences. Garage. Near tram. Shanghai Estate Co., Inc. 41 Rue du Consulat. T. F. 67

SITUATIONS WANTED

EXPERT motor mechanic, foreigner desires a position with automobile firm. Can handle any type of gasoline motor. Excellent recommendations. Apply to Box 448, THE CHINA PRESS.
55367

WELL educated young man, unmarried, experienced, seeks permanent engagement, competent to handle or translate moderate correspondence in English and Chinese, also willingly assist to control both outdoor works. Initial salary $40 expected, hard worker. Address Box No. 446, c-o THE CHINA PRESS.
55364 J 14

BOOKKEEPER at present employed, desires clerical work after 5 p.m. Please apply to H. R. C. THE CHINA PRESS.
55372 J 17

SHIPPING clerk with 17 years experience in the South seeks position. A. 1. references. Apply to Box 445, THE CHINA PRESS.
55359 J 25

WHEN you are in need of office clerks, typists, etc., etc., ring up C. 5200 or write to Employment Dept., Chinese Y. M. C. A. 120 Szechuen Road. T. F. 66

CHINA PRESS. 55205
PUBLIC stenographer will call at office for dictation prompt service. Special monthly rates. 20, Jinkee Road Phone C. 2351.
54930

USED CARS

FOR SALE: Briscoe motor car, always owner driven, and as good as new. Only done 8,000 miles. For further particulars, please apply to W. J. Furness, Municipal Electricity Dept. 17, Foochow Road.
55361 J 19

FOR QUICK SALE: Buick 5 seater, latest style, almost new, in good running order. Apply to Central 7748, The Cheng Feng Traders, 10 Hankow Road.
55373 J 17

"INTERSTATE." Five seater car for sale. Mostly owner driven. Good running order. Owner going home. Tls. 850. Apply to Box 443, THE CHINA PRESS.
55356 J 17

USED CAR BARGAINS. Studebaker sedan, Tls. 500 Studebaker touring Tls. 400. Buick limousine, Tls. 500. Briscoe touring, Tls. 600. All cars are in good order. For further particulars Phone W. 364.
55360 J 17

FOR SALE, two motor cars, owing to owner's departure from Shanghai: De Dion Bouton 8-cylinder touring, only run 2,000 miles, same as new, cost Tls. 4,800, will sell for Tls. 3,000; Willys-Knight limousine, 7-seater, splendid condition, only Tls. 2,200. Address Box No. 433, THE CHINA PRESS.
55330 J 18

BUICK roadster '21, six cylinder, 3 seater. Original paint, tires like new, one extra, also extra battery. Mechanically perfect. Tls. 1,300. For demonstration call North 180. 253, Broadway.
55285 J 16

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED compradore for wine business. Must have capital at his disposal. Apply to Box 452, THE CHINA PRESS.
55331 J 17

YOUNG Chinese, with shipping office experience, wanted by long established firm. Good prospects Apply to Box 442, THE CHINA PRESS. 55349 J 17

COMPRADORE wanted. Experience unnecessary, but must have good connections and able to furnish cash guarantee of Taels 4,000. Apply to Box 444, THE CHINA PRESS. 55357 J 19

WANTED. Typist to do copying, billing, etc., to work into stenographic position. State age, experience, length of time studying shorthand and salary to start. Apply to Box 430, THE CHINA PRESS. 55322 J 16

COMPRADORE, experienced in hotel business wanted for Shanghai company. Suitable guarantee required. Apply to Box 434, THE CHINA PRESS.
T. F. 111

GODOWNS TO LET

GODOWN TO LET. On Kiukiang Road, one block from Bund. Area 2,700 square feet. Immediate occupation. Apply to Box 440, THE CHINA PRESS.
55350 J 16

STORAGE space to let, on Canton Road, ground floor, 1,200 square feet. Apply to Box 413, THE CHINA PRESS.
55267 J 18

TO LET, for immediate occupation godown, Broadway and Chaoufoong Roads, 2 floors, 9,000 square feet. Very desirable. For particulars apply to Singer Sewing Machine Company, 64 Peking Road.
T. F. 107

FOR RENT—Godown space, corner Jinkee and Szechuen Roads. From December first. Capacity about fourteen hundred square feet. Apply Electric Equipment Co., 50 Nanking Road, Tel. Central 4757.
T. F. 74

APARTMENTS TO LET

TO LET, well furnished flat, or attic with separate baths. Private family. Garden. Vicinity of North Szechuen Police Station. Apply to Box 438, THE CHINA PRESS.
55343 J 17

EIGHTEEN Quinsan Gardens. Available February 1. Two-room furnished apartment, also large room for two, both with private baths (geysers), warm cheerful coal stove heat free. Best food in Shanghai. American home cooking.
55369 J 14

TO LET, one flat of two or three rooms, with verandah, bathroom attached, and kitchen. All modern conveniences. 30, Medhurst Road.
55376

TO LET, furnished or unfurnished flat, five rooms. Garage tennis court. Really low rent. Occupancy at once. Apply 46, Ferry Road.
55098

TWO blocks from Bund, Central district, attractive unfurnished apartment available February 1st consisting of two large and one small room and bath, also servants quarters and kitchen. Especially suited for married couple or bachelors. Rent including taxes Tls. 95.00 Apply to box 431, THE CHINA PRESS.
55329 J. 14

FOR immediate occupation, near Bund, desirable two-roomed suite, large bedroom, comfortable dining-living room, bathroom with geyser, hall. Board of the best. Suitable for business couple or two friends. Terms reasonable. Apply to Box 436, THE CHINA PRESS.
55338 J 16

TO LET, from February 1st, flat of two nicely furnished rooms, with bathroom, kitchen and telephone. 65 Bubbling Well Road, Terrace next to Carlton.
55317 J 16

FINE large rooms in modern office building, with lift. Very Central location. Suitable for office or living apartment. Large verandah, screened and enclosed with glass. Phone C. 975 between 12.45 and 1.30 p.m., or address Box No. 426, THE CHINA PRESS. 55306 J 14

VACANT: January 15th, flat of two rooms. Kitchen and bath. Phone North 172.
55269 J 14

FLAT TO LET consisting of two rooms, kitchen and bath, immediate occupation. 45 N. Szechuen Road. Apply Apollo Theatre.
T. F. 100

HOUSES FOR SALE

No. A. 101. B. 101. C. 101. Avenue Road, private boarding house, almost new, bedroom with bathroom attached, and special foods. Telephone West 3056.
55347 J 20

FOR SALE, immediately, a well furnished boarding house containing 10 bedrooms, fully occupied with garage and tennis lawn, very good locality. Please apply to "Salon Bella" (Astor House Block).
55307 J 17

SIX room house with two bathrooms. House is new, modern throughout, of solid brick construction. Western addition, almost two mow of land. Price is low. Marbleite Co., No. 39 Szechuen Road.
55323 J 14

MOST palatial residence in Shanghai, 18 rooms completely furnished, latest installation of electric and plumbing. 17 mow of ground, in Western Addition. Marbleite Co., No. 39 Szechuen Road.
55323 J 14

14 mow of ground in French-town. Facing on two roads, raised and perfectly square, Marbleite Co., No. 39 Szechuen Road.
55326 J 14

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

OFFICE SPACE TO LET. On first floor of building in good location close to Bund. Very reasonable rental includes light, water and taxes. Apply to Box 439, THE CHINA PRESS.
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GROUND floor offices to let at 16 Canton Road, 3,000 square feet, will subdivide if desired, rent very reasonable. Apply J. T. Hammond, 16, Jinkee Road.
55330 J 18

OFFICES to let. First and second floors, apply at No. 37 Canton Road, or 10 Yangtzepoo Road.
55235 J 16

TO LET, four office rooms about 2,000 square feet, and one godown on half floor about 1,000 square feet, all with lighting and heating in the building at the corner of Jinkee and Szechuen Roads. Apply to Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ningpo Road, phone C. 4522. T. F. 97

FOR RENT: Ground floor space with large show windows. Suitable for store or office. Moderate rental Apply 115, Avenue Edward VII.
T. F. 9

TO LET, Modern large and small offices. Moderate rents. Apply to Shanghai Industrial Banking Corporation, 18 Kiukiang Road.
T. F. 16

TO LET. Shop at No. 1 Seward Road, for further particulars apply to Cumine and Milne, 38 Kiangse Road. T. F. 52

TO LET, Spacious office rooms, location Central district, rent moderate. Apply to The City Bank of Shanghai Ltd., 51B Kiangse Road, Shanghai.
T. F. 73

APARTMENTS WANTED

CONGENIAL couple with infant, desire room with board in private family. French-town or Bubbling Well preferred. Apply to Box 441, THE CHINA PRESS.
55348 J 14

PROFESSIONAL

BRITISHER, speaking fluent Cantonese, will accept a few more Chinese pupils for English lessons. Will call at pupils residence if necessary. Please apply to Box 451, THE CHINA PRESS.
55372 J 17

MARGUERITE GORDES. Qualified midwife and confinement nurse (10 years local practice). No. 4 Hou Fok Terrace (off North Szechuen Road). Telephone N. 169 or N. 1376. T. F. 110

MISCELLANEOUS

LADY going to San Francisco in March or April offers her services to look after children or a sick person in return for passage. Answer to Box 274, THE CHINA PRESS. 54931

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET

Connaught House.
8 and 9 Quinsan Gardens.
Vacant: One small front room with bathroom attached and from 15th January, one large room, suitable for a couple.
Apply Mrs. G. Pollock.

14 and 15 Quinsan Gardens
Under American Supervision To let, with full board, one large room with bathroom and verandah, facing Gardens. Tel. North 482.

BOSTONIA
61, Carter Road
Now vacant: One large room with bath, one small room with bath.
50375

TO LET, in French Concession, large bedroom with bathroom attached, latest sanitary arrangements, verandah facing lawn, also private drawing room and garage. Excellent table. Tel. W. 2173, or address Box No. 398, THE CHINA PRESS. 55384 J 14

TO LET, small room with bathroom. Full board. Please apply 23, Carter Road. Tel. W. 1912.
55383

TO LET, nice rooms in French-town, near tram line. 308, Rue Chapsal, corner Rue de l'Observatoire. 55366

TO LET, in private home, comfortable double and single rooms, suitable for bachelors. Kitchen under European supervision. 3, Carter Road.
55332 J 20

TO LET, room with board, with an American private family. Wayside district. Apply to Box 435, THE CHINA PRESS.
55333 J 16

CENTRAL DISTRICT. A furnished room and bath, with geyser. Suitable for two. Call after today, No. 25 Whangpoo Road, opposite American Consulate.
55324 J 16

TO LET, large furnished bed, sitting room, closed verandah bathroom, telephone and kitchenette if required. Board optional. Terms moderate. 312, Avenue Joffre. Telephone West 2855.
55162

NEAR French Park, in private French family, nicely furnished room with bathroom attached, also use of telephone. No board, breakfast optional, price very moderate. Apply to Box 421, THE CHINA PRESS. 55297 J 14

TO LET, in private family, a well furnished single room, with board. Apply 16, Medhurst Road, corner of Bubbling Well. 55264 J 16

COMFORTABLY furnished rooms with modern bathrooms. Excellent board. $150 to 200 per couple. $80 to 140 single. Bellevue House, 34 Haskell Road. Phone North 255.
55299 J 19

FOR RENT, premises 10 rooms, with bath and large parlour, and dining room, moderate rent. Apply to 115, Avenue Edward VII.
T. F. 109

8 Love Lane, on tram line, vacant February 1st, newly furnished single room, private bath, first-class food. 55245 J 16

ROOM to let, furnished, with or without board, in private family, in French-town. Apply 198 Rue de Siemen. 55138 J 14

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ALICE - GO INTO THE FRONT ROOM WITH THE LADIES = BE SURE AND TELL 'EM EVERYTHING THAT GOES ON IN THIS HOUSE WHEN YOUR PAPA COMES HOME
YES MAMA
8-28
BARNEY GOOGLE THANX TO S.M.M.
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FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET

TO LET. Desirable double room with verandah, facing South, and bathroom attached, with all modern conveniences. Excellent board. 23, Seymour Road. Tel. W. 1795.
55363 J 14

HOLLYWOOD, 301 Avenue Joffre, one double and one single room now vacant. Strictly first class. Prices reasonable. Tel. W. 2437.
55327 A

TO LET, 2 small cosy bedrooms, with board, use of telephone. Please apply 98, Route des Soeurs.
55345 J 20

TO LET, well furnished room, with private bathroom and verandah. Apply 3, Young Allen Terrace. 55346 J 17

TO LET, furnished room, without board, attached bath. Apply 20, Seymour Road, phone W. 3243.
55344 J 14

TO LET, Central district, two big light rooms. With or without board. 2, Astor Terrace, opposite Astor House. North 138.
55370 J 14

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED

YOUNG bachelor requires furnished room with board in select boarding house or private family. Reply with full particulars to Box 419, THE CHINA PRESS. 55290 J 14

EXCHANGE AND MART

PAIR Goertz prismatic glasses, magnification 6 x. Brown leather case, condition as new. Accept 50 dollars. Apply to Box 447, THE CHINA PRESS.
55365 J 14

FOR SALE. Nelson's Loose-leaf Encyclopedia. Twelve volumes. Original packages. Invoice price M. $225.00. Owner leaving. Will sacrifice at M. $205.00. Apply to Box 450, THE CHINA PRESS.
55371 J 16

EXCHANGE AND MART

WRIGHT AND BELTEA for Houseboats, and all kinds of Motorboats. Woosung and 8 North Honan Road. Telephone N. 295.
T. F. 9

RICKSHAW for sale. Good condition, storm front, used only few months. Apply 118. Dixwell Road, or phone North 183.
55386 J 14

FOR SALE: Graflex Camera. Complete outfit. Almost new. Excellent condition. A real bargain. Address Box No. 449, THE CHINA PRESS.
55368 J 17

FOR SALE, a speedy 23' motor boat, with Kermath 20 H. P. in splendid condition. Owner leaving. Please apply to Box 390, THE CHINA PRESS. 55205

SAFETY Razor Blades sharpened like new, three cents single, four cents double blades. Send your old blades to the Y.M.C.A Barber Shop—"The Sanitary Shop." 120 Szechuen Road.
T. F. 76

GOOD watch dog wanted for foreign house. Good home guaranteed. All particulars to Box 432, THE CHINA PRESS.
J 16

FOR SALE: One 10 bore duckgun, very reliable. Apply to H. Lee & Co., Nanking Road.
55331 J 14

FOR SALE: Pure bred white leghorn cocks, $5 and $6 each. Will also exchange for hens. Address Box No. 423, THE CHINA PRESS.
55300 J 14

PHONOGRAPH for sale Cheney latest finest phonograph, reproducing tone truest to the originator with classical records, practically new, at great reduction. Inspection eleven to four, 126 Dixwell Road
55172

FOR SALE, German pointer dog, young untrained. Apply to Box 429, THE CHINA PRESS.
55312 J 14

FOR SALE, Beeton cooking stove, hot water arrangement, too large present owner, condition perfect, cheap. Tel. East 267.
55282 J 14

FOR SALE. Thoroughbred German police dog (female), five months old. Tls. 100.00. Apply to Box 367, THE CHINA PRESS.
T. F. 108

CHINA PRESS WANT-AD CHIT

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APPLY TO THE CHINA PRESS

China In 1922

PAOTINGFU

If I could have full data for a complete review of all the turns of political maneuver of the past year in Paotingfu I would not lack material for a tale that would bore or amuse a reader for many an hour. Wu Pei-fu has come and gone within the year. He seemed to stand out as a flaming torch in political as well as military prowess. But he has retired farther south and his torch has seemed to lack oil for steady burning.

The name of Tsao Kun has been one for reporters to keep in the fore. But his person has not been conspicuous in public places. His life is mostly within the high enclosing walls of his palatial residence, or seeking diversion in the resorts of the great new park into the development of which he has put tens of thousands of dollars within the past two years. The many who seek conference with him must patronise the roads that lead to Paotingfu. And there is little local heralding of what goes on within the courts and halls where the super-tuchun and his staff are secluded. It is hard for us who neighbor near at hand to realise that momentous councils are being carried on in our midst all the while.

The general public seems to do little with regard to politics and to say little that can be heard beyond a neighboring wall. Tea-cup discussion of political affairs is always going on, and the common man is becoming somewhat better informed all the while. But the common man has not yet found a vehicle for intruding any of his influence into politics.

Business conditions in Paotingfu are just fair. Few houses have closed their doors within the year but few have added large profits. The summer drouth was so serious in the half dozen nearest counties as to make it a hard year for the local population and the times were but fair for farmers farther afield.

The winter market for work animals is usually considered a pretty good index as to the prosperity of the countryside. And the present market is far from brisk.

In the area of about 20 counties with which I am familiar the cotton growing industry has steadily spread for the last decade. Perhaps a fourth of the land is now devoted to cotton, some counties now naming this as chief crop but others having very little as yet. Po-yeh and Li-hsien cotton growers have come out poorly this year because of drouth making the product late and short in quantity and then damaged by frost. But Wu-chi, Chao-chou and some other areas picked a good yield of cotton and are making well on it because of a good market.

Over much of this region it is practical to irrigate cotton and grain crops from wells when rain is scarce. For many years there have been restricted areas in which wells have been considerably used for irrigation. With the modern spreading of a readiness to try something new, and especially under the impetus of the encouragement to dig wells as a famine relief measure two years ago, the use of wells has been greatly increased. In some areas alkali in the water, the depth necessary to assure a supply of water, or the nature of the soil requiring a complete bricking up of the well at too great expense, make irrigation from wells impractical. But elsewhere it is quite practical except that it is apt to become very expensive if drouth is long continued.

This region has, as usual, been free from banditry and brigandage on any large scale. There is doubtless a wholesome fear of the heavy hand of Tsao Kun that keeps the bandit element from venturing too near the camps of Paotingfu. But it is my conviction that the population of this region is naturally a more stable and law-abiding people than that farther north or farther south in this province. To be sure local government and law-enforcement are far from perfect. There is considerable highway robbery. Measures in many counties against gambling and the use of opiates seem more lax than a few years ago.

On the whole the cause of popular education has dropped back also. There is too little of wholesome pressure from educational authorities higher up and local initiative is too lukewarm and spasmodic.

The old religions of China show no aggressiveness worth mentioning. In Paotingfu some temples have been renovated and their practices stimulated under the patronage of Tsao Kun who seems to have plenty of superstition corpuscles in his blood. But their influence is not widely felt.

Christian missions, both Catholic and Protestant find little hindrance to aggressive work. In fact they are sought after by many localities to send representatives and establish their work. One mission, that has put its main emphasis since interruption for famine relief in 1920-'21 upon classes of instruction for people willing to spend time and money to get the nurture, can report a 38 percent increase in church membership during the past year. 570 new people have been received into full membership.

The Y. M. C. A. still finds its largest field of success among the student population. The anti-religious movement among students was felt somewhat, but not as a formidable deterrent to the work. About 400 in institutions of middle school grade or higher are enrolled in the Association Bible classes.

Travelers On Laconia Have Busy Day Here

(Continued from Page 1)

gold for the record-breaking cruise. The express company is paying the Cunard line one and a quarter million for its charter on the ship from November 15 to March 30—136 days at $9,926 a day. Eight of the 440 passengers are paying $13,000 each for the trip. The average fare is in the neighborhood of $3,500.

The Laconia might well be named the Laconia II, for she was built after the war to replace the former Laconia which was destroyed during the conflict. Like all new Cunarders she burns fuel oil and is propelled by turbines of the latest double reduction geared type. The former Laconia was built in 1911. The new one is considerably larger and embodies all the developments and improvements that have taken place during the eleven years that have elapsed since the completion of the first ship of that name.

There are several elevators, many lounge rooms, two libraries, two smoke rooms, two large dining rooms and promenade decks enough to tire out the most active hiker. A gymnasium, with a qualified instructor, gives opportunity for loosening up muscles during the cruise. The dining cabins have the distinction of not only being spacious and attractive, but are real "homey" because of numerous paintings hung upon the walls.

ATTRACTIVE SMOKE ROOM

The main smoke room is a representation of an old English inn and possesses a large inglenook running one-third of the width of the room. Very striking are the brick and tile work in mellow red, the wrought iron fire dogs and back, the two winged fixed settees, the diamond pattern leaded casement lights, the crimson and gold upholstered Knole chairs, the carved oak stools, the old pieces of pewter. It is a room which is said to stand preeminent in modern liners.

In the writing and drawing room the color scheme is particularly striking with flame colored and blue curtains, furniture coverings of flame color, black and blue. In the first class lounge the furniture is selected from the best examples of the end of the 17th century, features being walnut, red lacquer and gilt. There is a plum-colored carpet, damask window draperies of a similar color, furniture coverings of wine colored velvet.

GOOD STATEROOMS

The staterooms as a rule are large and with conveniences not frequently met with on American steamers.

The vessel is 624 feet long, 73 feet 6 inches beam and 45 feet depth, with a gross tonnage of 21,000, and five decks.

There is a laundry and also a hairdressing establishment as it is known on a British ship, although Americans recognise it as a barber shop.

The Laconia's crew is all-British, and while in Honolulu played football against the All-Hawaiians. The Laconians lost, 4 to 1, because of their sea-legs and lack of practice.

The Laconia will arrive at Keelung on Monday, the tourists proceeding to Taihoku, the capital of the island to visit the botanical gardens, head-hunting exhibit in the museum, camphor works and other sights. They will arrive at Hongkong on Tuesday night and remain until next Friday. During their stay they will motor about the island and visit Canton. A number will also visit Macao. They will visit Manila on January 21 and 22.

MEXICO'S PLANS

(Reuter's Service)

Mexico City, Jan. 13.—Mexico's refusal of the invitation to the Pan-American Concress is interpreted as further evidence of her determination to work out her own salvation without the United States.

Happily Growing

AS your baby grows, his food should grow with him—if he is to be the happy and contented baby that you want him to be. THE 'ALLENBURYS' FOODS are scientifically adapted to your baby's growing needs. They contain graduated proportions of the elements essential to his brain and body development from birth onwards.

The Allenburys' Foods

MILK FOOD No. 1 - From birth to 3 months
MILK FOOD No. 2 - From 3 to 6 months.
MALTED FOOD No. 3 From 6 months upwards

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"PATENT" BARLEY

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KEEPS BABIES

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AGOBILIN "GEHE"

A remarkable remedy for the treatment of DISEASES of the BILIARY TRACT in their early stages.

A prophylactic against the tendency to

GALL STONES.

It diminishes tenderness on pressure, it decreases the frequency and intensity of the attacks. It improves metabolism. It regulates the bowls. It improves the general condition.

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HIGH CLASS MEN'S WEAR
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AMERICAN BOOTS & SHOES, Tan and Black Calf. A Few Pairs Only... $10.00 Pair

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PUMP TREES. A Few Pairs Only, 3 Pairs for $1.00

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Cancellation Of Our War Debts Advised By Episcopal Bishop

Help In Straightening Out Troubles Of Europe Regarded As Essential To Peace—Old Suspicions Keep Continent Armed— Isolated France Determined To Defend Herself

BY ELLERY RAND

Bishop Edgar Blake, Episcopal Supervisor of the Mediterranean Area, who has been living abroad since the war, draws dark inferences from the present situation on the Continent. He believes that America must face much of the responsibility for helping Europe to regain her balance, and in order to do that, must first awake to a realisation that conditions are far from normal.

"Europe of today is not prewar Europe," he said. "And Americans must become aware of that fact. Everywhere there is unrest and disorder. More than one-half the nations of Europe have come into being since the war, and the Governments of these nations face stupendous problems—problems which would tax the powers of nations of long experience, under conditions of normal quiet and stability. Mistakes and confusion are inevitable. And it seems inevitable, too, that certain countries will watch with misgivings the movements of other countries."

Bishop Blacke has made a special study of conditions in France.

"France feels for Germany more fear than hatred," he said. "You must remember that she has been invaded twice in fifty years, and she feels that it is only a question of time as to when Germany will invade again. She has some real ground for her fears. She knows that, because Germany's birth rate is so much higher than her own, inside of fifteen years Germany will be able to put three men in the field to every one she herself can muster. She realises, too, that before the war she stood side by side with Russia and England, and today she stands alone. No wonder she fears Germany.

"As for the attitude of the French toward the English, there are one or two radical differences of policy that divide them. One of them is the question of the German war debt. Formerly Germany was one of England's best customers, both for raw materials and manufactured goods. Now, of course, Germany is in such straightened circumstances that she can do very little buying from England. England wants Germany to be granted a respite on her reparations debts, so that she may have a chance to get on her feet again and resume buying in English markets.

"France, on the other hand, needs the money Germany owes her, and fears that if Germany is granted a respite now she never will pay; and that means bankruptcy for France. In addition, there is a rivalry that centers about the Mediterranean Sea. France has decided that when attacked again she must rely on her African colonies for resources and man power. She needs a direct, unhampered line of communication between France and North Africa, and wants to maintain her submarine strength in the Mediterranean. England, too, wants control of the Mediterranean route, as it is the most convenient path to her Eastern possessions—and so the two countries are at cross purposes."

Bishop Blake believes that the financial situation all over Europe instead of improving seems to grow steadily worse.

SEES FINANCIAL IMPASSE

"History has never seen such a currency inflation as that which exists there today," he said. "Before the war there were five Austrian crowns to the American dollar. Now, a thousand crowns are worth one cent of our money. A million Russian rubles used to be worth about $500,000. Now they are worth nine cents. These countries have ceased talking in millions. Austria's deficit for this year is four trillion crowns. With such conditions prevailing it is not surprising that many European countries are headed straight for financial and economic collapse, and getting closer every day. Germany is tending rapidly toward ruin, and Germany is the key to the whole European situation. If she goes down, France falls in her wake.

"France came out of the war owing $53,000,000,000. To carry the interest on her national debt, and to take care of her regular Government expenses, she has multiplied her taxes five times. She is collecting in taxes an amount equal to 40 percent of the prewar income of the French people—and that is a stiff burden for any nation to carry. In addition France has spent 93,000,000,000 francs on the restoration of her devastated areas and on her pension lists of the last four years.

"If Germany collapses, I don't see how France can escape bankruptcy. And it looks very much as if Germany might collapse. I know that for a short time after the war Germany was apparently very prosperous, and all her industries were running at top speed. But that cannot be taken as an indication that she is on an economically sound basis. She made desperate efforts to recapture the markets of the world again. But that effort was not successful. With the debasement of her currency, Germany has lost the power to buy raw materials from the markets of the world. Her industries are slowing down. Unemployment is growing more and more prevalent. The people have nothing to fall back on, because they spent their money as fast as they made it. If a large mass of unemployed arises in Germany, you may look for a revolution there. And it will not be traceable to Russian propaganda, but to conditions in Germany herself.

"Not only France, but Eastern and Southeastern Europe will fall with Germany if the crash comes—Poland, Czechoslovakia and the Balkans. Germany was the spring which fed that section of the world. And if they can count on her no longer they will be destitute.

"It is a dark picture that I am painting, but there is yet a darker element. That is, the situation rising out of Turkey's re-entry into Europe. Many of us thought that Turkey was broken when the war ended. It looked as though her day in Europe was over. Now, suddenly, we see her restored, more powerfully intrenched than she has been for a century, powerful enough to back the Allies out of Asia and renew her own foothold in Europe.

NEW PERIL OF TURKEY

"Turkey derives her power, not from her own intrinsic strength, but from the fact that she is supported by a practically solid Moslem world. So long as Europe is united, we need not fear the Mohammedan menace. But should social chaos come, and the Continent be disrupted again, we may fear another Moslem drive. In the seventeenth century the Turks reached Vienna. Whether history will repeat itself remains to be seen. Europe must be saved; she must be restored to her old power and stability. And the key to the saving is America. America is the only power that can work out her salvation, and she must do it, not so much by charity as by constructive leadership.

"The first great necessary step is disarmament. Armament creates mistrust and breeds war. It lays too heavy a burden on the people. All the world has paid so bitterly for military preparedness that its abolition would be welcomed. Every country in Europe is eager to abandon its heavy armament. But none of them dares to start—they all fear their neighbors too greatly to be the first to throw their guns away.

"America is the 'one nation which can and must take the first step. All the rest will follow; all of them are eager to do it. They only want an assurance of safety. The way to disarmament is satisfactory guarantees. And no guarantee will be acceptable to which America is not a party.

"If America would take the initiative and summon a conference on disarmament, if she would propose a reasonable limitation and standardisation of arms, and would unite with all other nations in an agreement to respect and protect one another, every nation in the world would follow her lead. As for financial aid, it is absolutely essential that a loan be arranged for Germany, to enable her to begin payment on her obligations.

"The loans of America to her allies will have to be canceled. It is impossible for them to meet their debts, and we can afford to let them off. If only America would pave the way for universal disarmament and lend a hand in the financial rehabilitation of the countries the war has all but paralysed, she could lead Europe out of her present confusion back to stability and a chance for permanent peace."

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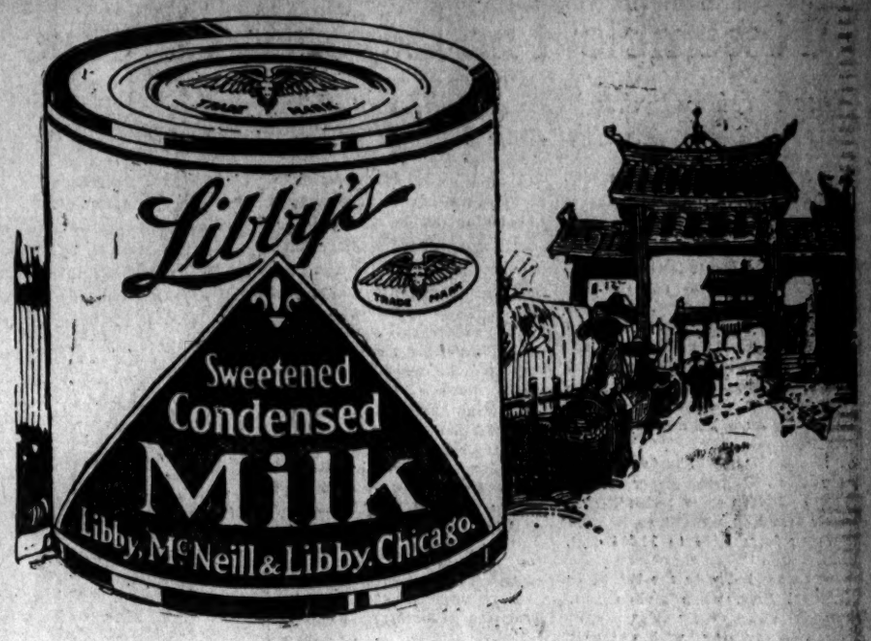

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Indian Myths Describing Creation Resemble The Legends Of Greece

One Version Credits "Old Man Above" With Breaking A Hole In The Sky And Modeling The Earth

Of the world's many legends concerning creation and the future of man none are more interesting than those of our own Indians. They have a poetic touch to all of their speculations and clothed these fancies in graphic phrases. Some of the finest bits of folklore originated among the tribes of the Northwest, where the big woods, the great mountains and the rushing torrents seemed just created to evoke spirits, a natural setting for mysteries.

From Mount Shasta on the South to Mount Baker on the North twelve snow peaks thrust their summits upward to heights varying from 9,000 to 14,000 feet. Time was when these glistening peaks were hot with the breath of internal fires, when molten lava poured down their sides, laying waste everything with which it came in contact. The authentic history of that time is open only to the geologist. But we know that at some period in the shadowy past men came, and something of what they felt and thought has been handed on in the myths of the Indians.

The reader who remembers "Hiawatha" and the literature of the Indians of the Eastern and Central sections will meet with surprise the statement that the Indians of the Northwest did not have what could be truly called a great spirit—no good and beneficent deity. There was no pretense at praise or worship or devotion. They sensed the great truth that the mighty forces of nature which they saw all about them could not have come "by chance," but they were impressed rather by the destructive powers of their god as evidenced in volcanic fires—in flood or in avalanche—than by his constructive purposes as seen in the orderly processes of nature. Cut off in their thought from any helpful relation to the ruler of the universe as they knew it, and feeling impotent before him, they sought to appease his wrath or to escape his punishments. Although they—like all other primitive peoples—groped blindly for God, and failed to understand the great phenomena of nature they developed a considerable understanding and appreciation of the creatures about them. Their feeling for birds and animals frequently amounted to veneration. If this veneration did not lead to the worship of these creatures it did cause the Indians to attribute to them the ability to outwit the gods and to do other things no less marvelous.

Of the myths which have come down from the time of which the Indians speak as "the days of the first grandfather" few are of greater interest than those which deal with the creation of the world and the origin of fire. Early Indian authorities differ as to how the world came to be. One story has it that Silver Fox left his home in the sky and came down to the world when it was covered with water. First he made a little round island. Then he gradually pushed the earth out with his foot in all directions until it reached its present size.

"OLD MAN ABOVE"

The Shasta Indians say that Old Man Above made a hole in the sky through which he pushed snow and ice until he had a great pile. Then he left the sky and stepped from cloud to cloud until he reached this mass of ice and snow. From there it was but a long step to earth. The sun shone through the hole he had made, and when the snow and ice had melted he planted trees which were watered by the melting snows.

Silver Fox peopled his world by whittling down sticks. The finished sticks were warriors and chiefs and the shavings were common folk. Old Man Above gathered leaves from the trees and changed them into birds. He broke a stick into three pieces. From the small end he made fishes—from the middle he made the smaller animals—and from the big end of the stick he made Grizzly, the master of all.

And so, in the fullness of time, people and animals came to a world which was as yet without fire. A Greek myth sent Prometheus to the home of the gods from whence he brought fire from the chariot of the sun to warm the earth dwellers. We may not know whether Prometheus was a contemporary of the first grandfather, but a myth of the Northwest runs thus:

"There was now a world and people on it, but there was no fire anywhere save in one place—on top of a high mountain. This fire was guarded by three Skookums. Coyote wanted men to be warm, so he went to the top of the mountain to watch the Skookums for a while. There was always one Skookum by the fire except just at dawn, when it is coldest. Now Coyote knew that he could not run fast enough nor far enough to get away from the Skookums if they should chase him. So he went back down the mountain and got other animals to help him. Then he crept back to the place of the fire and waited. Dawn came and the Skookum in charge of the fire went to the tepee to call another to take her place. The other Skookum was sleepy and slow.

"Coyote stole fire and ran until he was about to be caught. Then he gave it to Wolf, who did his best and turned it over to Squirrel, who ran from branch to branch down the mountain. When a Skookum was about to catch him he gave the fire to Frog, who carried it for a while in his mouth and then spat it out on Wood, which swallowed it."

That was a wild run down the mountain. A Skoogum caught hold of the tip of Coyote's tail. He got away, but the tip of his tail is white even now. The fire burned the back of Squirrel's neck, where you can still see a black spot—and put a permanent curl in his tail. A Skookum caught Frog by the tail, and when Frog wriggled loose he left his tail behind forever. But no Skookum knew how to get fire out of Wood. Coyote taught men how to do it by rubbing two sticks together.

A wildly improbable tale—do you say? Yes—but not wholly inconsistent. What more natural than that the Indian of that day—looking upon fire-tipped, snow-capped summits—should say that the only fire in the world was on a mountain top. And why not let Coyote—craftiest of animals—outwit the Skookums and steal the fire?

HOW MAN GOT FIRE

There is another origin-of-fire story from the Nez Perce which appears to have begun where the Coyote left off. This myth goes back for its beginnings to a time when there were no people in the world. Animals and trees talked and walked about just as men do now. But there were galling monopolies even in those days. Pine Trees had all the fire there was. The animals stood it as best they could until one long, cold Winter when they almost froze to death. Then they called a council and planned to steal fire from the Pines.

We have no "minutes" of the meeting, but word came of a council of Pine Trees on the banks of the Grand Ronde River, where they had built a great fire to warm themselves. So Beaver swam over there and hid under the bank where the guards could not see him. After a long time a live coal left the fire and rolled down the bank, where it was caught up by Beaver, who hid it in his breast. Then there was a merry chase. Beaver ran very fast, dodging this way and that. Pine Trees nearly caught him. Finally—as may be supposed—the larger and older trees grew tired and stopped on the river banks, where they are so thick even now that it is difficult to find a way through them. But a few Pine Trees more agile than the rest kept on, and finally when Beaver was hard pressed he swam across the river and gave fire to the Willows and the Birches. That is why fire can be got from these woods by rubbing sticks together.

Another myth describes how Dog stole fire, but it lacks the directness and simplicity of the stories of Coyote and Beaver. This myth evidently goes back for its origin to a time when the Indians experienced a flood comparable to that which came to earth in the time of Noah. Anyway it rained and the waters rose very high, and when they had receded it was found that fires had been put out all over the world.

Owl was sent to Mount Shasta to look out over the world and see if here was fire anywhere. After a long search he saw smoke coming out of a sweat-house. Then he went back and told the people what he had seen. As soon as it was day they all set out for the sweat-house, each with a cedar bark torch. Dog was friendly to men, even in those days. He wanted to help them get fire, and since he could not carry a torch he hid a piece of chip in his ear.

It was night when they reached the sweat-house and asked to be allowed to warm their hands at the fire. Then they thrust their torches into the fire and ran. Now Dog had put his ear down and a spark had caught in the chip. So when the people ran he ran with them. The men in the sweat-house were very angry and made it rain and the rain put out all the torches. When the people reached home they were very sad because all the fire had been lost. But Dog laughed and laughed until Coyote became angry and demanded that he be put out. Then Dog called to Fox and said: "Look in my ear." Fox did and found the chip with the spark, which he took out and built a fire with it. Thus people got fire again.

The myths of the Northwest have much in common with those of Unknown America. In them there may be found a similiarity to the myths of Greece. We are told that some of these myths are common to almost every race and tribe. May it not be that here is evidence of the common origin of all?

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The Voteless Women Of France

(New York Tribune)

Any American who has ever loafed his way through a season at a Paris cafe can explain why the demand for woman suffrage comes so belatedly in France. There is Monsieur, who is the titular head of the establishment, greeting, bestirring, aiding, explaining, fetching, opening. He is a dignified and responsible personage in the community, but not one whit more dignified or impressive than Madame, who is tending bar with equal distinction and incidentally engaging in conversation a dozen persons at one and the same moment while finding her surefingered way amid her scores of bottles. Mademoiselle is making change at the caisse, of course. What is plain to any observer is the quite equal partnership in business affairs between husband and wife.

What is true of a cafe is true of every small bourgeois family that runs a shop or a hotel—and about this small bourgeoisie is the largest part of French life molded. In altered terms the same point of view prevails through most French life. In that extremely sticky unit, the French family, a group far more closely compounded than is our American counterpart, the man is the nominal head, but the wife shares in the family fortunes to a far greater extent than the average American wife.

As a net result the French woman has achieved a sort of economic partnership which is anything but independence, but which is an exceedingly sound basis for a universe in which there are males and females. It is in the independence of unmarried women that America leads—though the war has necessarily altered conditions in France in the direction of greater liberty. There will probably be a gradual gain in sentiment for equal suffrage in France. But it will be slow in coming, for in the practical essentials of equality French women have already won items of far more importance than that real but as yet circumscribed equality which American women can now boast.

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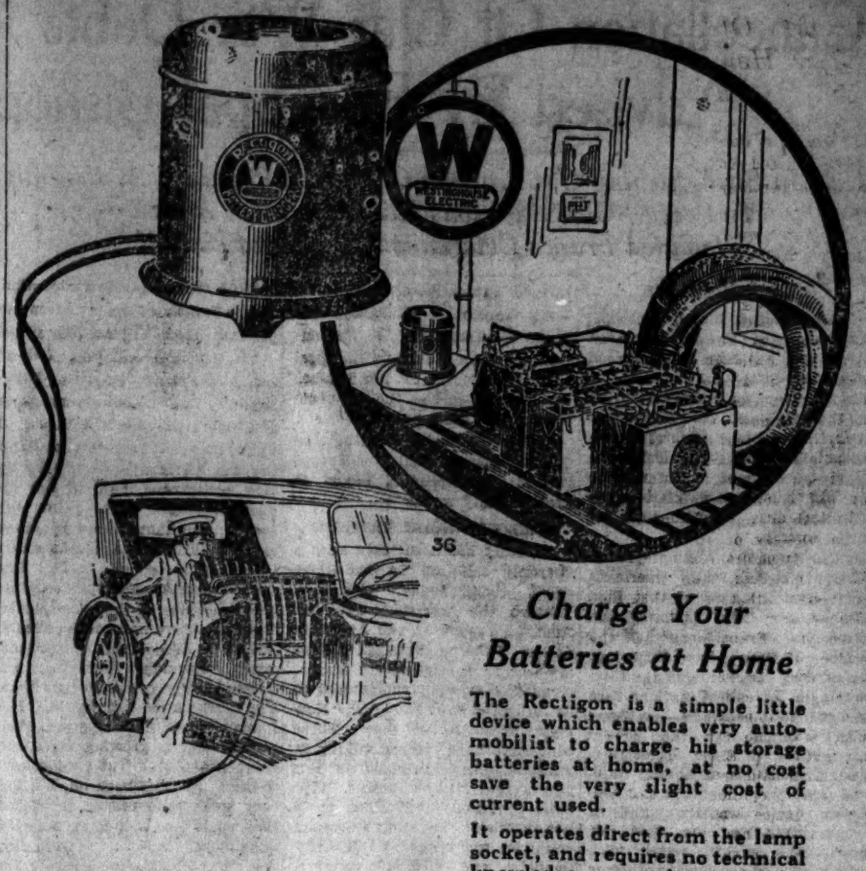

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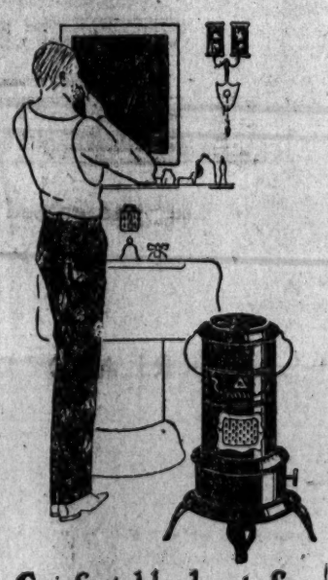

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Germany Duped, Says Moltke; Half Hour Delay Brought War

Memoirs Of Late Chief Of General Staff Tell How Kaiser And Advisors Were Filled With False Hopes

(China Press Correspondence)

Berlin.—"Did England deliberately dupe Germany into delaying mobilisation by tentatively indicating that she would observe neutrality in the event that Germany desisted from a naval attack on the north coast of France?"

This impression is recorded by Lieut. Gen. Count von Moltke, who was chief of the general staff of the Kaiser's armies, in one of the critical chapters of his "Memoirs," now issued by his widow, the appearance of which has been keenly awaited in view of the role he played in the early days of mobilisation and in the German defeat on the Marne.

"On the day of mobilisation," say the memoirs, "a dispatch arrived from London in which it was stated that England had obligated herself to assume the defense of the French coast against possible German naval attacks. The Kaiser asked my opinion, whereupon I replied that I could have no scruples against guaranteeing that no such attack was contemplated, if England pledged herself to remain neutral.

"It was my opinion that the war against France would be decided on land and that we could well dispense with naval operations if that was to be the price of English neutrality. Obviously this dispatch represents England's first attempt to dupe us, at least to the extent of prompting us to delay our mobilisation."

RUSSIA STARTED BLAZE

Von Moltke charges Russia with having enkindled the war, inasmuch as she well knew that Germany could not permit the destruction of her Austro-Hungarian ally. The German general staff, he asserts, had long since taken war on two fronts into its calculations. Plans evolved by Field Marshal Von Schlieffen, chief of the general staff, provided for the invasion of Belgium, as it was commonly agreed that a decision in open battle could not be forced without violating Belgian neutrality.

"Our information indicated," continues Von Moltke, "that France was determined to entrench herself in a strong defensive position, which would force us to conduct a long and wearisome trench and position campaign against a strong frontal defense. Von Schlieffen even proposed to march the German right wing through southern Holland, but rather than drive The Netherlands into the camp of our enemies, I decided to accept the greater technical difficulties involved in forcing our right wing through the narrow section between Aix-la-Chapelle and the southern boundary of the province of Limbourg.

"In order to accomplish this with the least possible loss of time, it was necessary to seize Liege immediately."

Admitting that there was much to be said in opposition to an invasion of Belgium, Von Moltke cites the early progress of the war in support of the German contention that France thereby was compelled to meet the Germans in open battle, although he admits that the inability of the Germans to conquer the French quickly was solely due to English intervention. If the attack on Liege failed, the moral setback would have been a severe blow as it would have deprived the Germans of important railway connections at Aix-la-Chapelle and Liege and thence on to Brussels.

GERMANS TOO OPTIMISTIC

Von Moltke does not spare Von Bethmann-Hollweg for the chancellor's optimism with respect to the eventual attitude of England as reflected in the statement of Sir Edward Grey, then British foreign secretary, to Prince Charles Lichnowsky, the German ambassador at London, which not only pleased the chancellor but the German Emperor, the minister of war and the other military leaders who were awaiting Von Moltke at the palace on August 2.

"All seemed elated over the prospects of a war along the eastern front only," says Von Moltke. "'Now we have simply to mobilise our whole army along the eastern front,' the Kaiser stated, to which I replied that such a procedure was not quite so simple; it might involve a year of preparations, and once accomplished, could not be changed. None of those present seemed to contemplate the eventuality that France, which was then already mobilizing, would attack us on the west—a possibility with which we were bound to reckon, for, despite her alleged good will, how could England have prevented France from undertaking such an attack?

"The feeling among those present constantly became more agitated, and I seemed to stand wholly alone in my views. I finally succeeded in persuading his majesty as to the imperative need of carrying out our original plan of mobilisation which provided for the advance of strong forces against France and the dispatching of a weak defensive army against Russia. Any other procedure at that moment would produce disastrous confusion in our military dispositions.

VON MOLTKE DISGUSTED

"I declared that if the mobilisation plans which had then been drafted were subjected to alteration I would be forced to decline to assume further responsibility. Thereupon a reply to Grey's message was drafted, in which it was stated that technical reasons made it impossible to halt the German operations along the French frontier, but that no attack on France would be undertaken provided France also remained inactive under directions from England."

Von Moltke does not conceal his disgust with the English proposal and declares that he was convinced long before the outbreak of the war that France would never remain neutral in the event of hostilities between Germany and Russia, and that the moment war between Germany and Russia broke out it was imperative that Germany, so soon as the French attitude became auspicious, immediately declare war on France.

"I now demanded of the Kaiser and his immediate advisers a guarantee of French good will, temporary possession of the fortresses of Verdun and Toul," continues the general. "This proposal was rejected on the ground that it indicated lack of confidence in England. The outcome of these pourparlers plunged me in utmost despair, for I fully realised that these diplomatic actions were working serious interference with our military plans and that they were likely to result in the gravest disaster to us nationality."

WEPT WITH DESPAIR

Recording his feelings when ordered to recall the army corps which was to occupy Luxembourg, an invasion which was to be avoided, according to Von Bethmann-Hollweg, as representing an attack on France and which might vitiate the English guarantee, Von Moltke says:

"I cannot possibly describe the sentiments that moved me when I arrived home; I broke down completely and wept tears of despair. When an adjutant brought in the dispatch ordering the 16th Division back from the Luxembourg front, I threw down my pen and declared that I would not sign the order, as such recall would impress my subordinates as an indication of insecurity. Brooding thus in a spirit of profound dejection, I remained at my desk until 11 o'clock at night, when the Kaiser summoned me to the palace. He had already gone to bed, but got up and slipped on a dressing gown. He handed me a dispatch from the King of England, in which the latter declared that nothing was known to him about an alleged guarantee by England which would prevent France from declaring war and that Lichnowsky's dispatch must have been based on an error or misunderstanding.

"The Kaiser was highly agitated, and, turning to me, said: 'Now you may do as you like.' I returned home immediately and instructed the 16th Division to march into Luxembourg."

Von Moltke concluded the chapter with a few dramatic lines:

"This was my first experience in the war. I have the conviction that the Kaiser would never have signed the mobilisation order if the Lichnowsky dispatch had arrived a half-hour earlier. I could never get over the impression created by this day's experience; it was as though something within me had been destroyed, which never again could be revived; confidence and hope had become shaken."

Men's Cook Book Is Latest Literature

BY JOHN P. MEDBURY

The latest literary gem on the market is a cook book for men and as soon as somebody publishes a hand book on laundry a man will no longer have any reason for getting married.

This masculine cook book should be a big seller to husbands of club women and other bachelors.

It has a chart in it which shows you the right side and the wrong side of a hot cake.

It instructs you how to open an egg and also the window after you open the egg.

And it tells you just how long you should boil a soft boiled egg. Most men think the longer you boil it the softer it gets.

This book also has one chapter which teaches you how to slice bread. Everybody knows that the average bachelor cuts it on the bias.

Just like the seamstresses use charts for dressmaking, this cook book has patterns for making toast.

Instead of making it secure with thread, it explains how you can hold two pieces of toast together by putting marmalade between them.

It explains that if you want scrambled eggs for breakfast you can have them by trying to fry two eggs without breaking them.

After you spend 10 or 15 minutes trying to get them out of the frying pan whole, you'll have what you wanted in the first place.

If you don't want eggs, leave the egg under the hen and in six or seven months you can have chicken.

Most men have been cooking their own breakfast for years and eating downtown at noon. Now that we're being shown how to get our own dinner, a wife won't have anything to do except show up at the church on the wedding day.

It won't be long before our children will grow up and leave us and then come home once or twice a year to get some of father's cooking.

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How Gasoline—a Liquid in the Tank—Turns to Power in the Cylinder

LIQUID gasoline in the tank of your car is converted into power only when it passes into the cylinders as a vapor and is there exploded.

To bring this about the gasoline is carried from the tank to the carburetor by a gravity, pressure or vacuum feed system. It enters the carburetor as a liquid, then is drawn in the form of fine spray through a needle valve opening into the mixing chamber of the carburetor. There it mixes with air to form a highly explosive vapor.

This vapor is sucked through the intake manifold into the cylinder by the downward stroke of the piston and compressed by its upward stroke. The compressed charge of gasoline vapor is then ignited by the spark. It burns in about 1/300 of a second, generating heat of about 3000 Fahrenheit. The burning gas expands with tremendous force, driving the piston downward. ust as a bullet is projected from a gun.

This downward force of the piston is transmitted to the crankshaft by a connecting rod. The constant, swift repetition of the process—the hundreds of revolutions-per—minute of the crankshaft—constitutes the sum of the motor's power.

It is evident that if gasoline is to function successfully in this split-second process it must be of a most carefully refined quality so that it will possess a combination of the following qualities.

1. PROPER VOLATILITY. That is, ability to vaporize easily so as to provide quick motor starts and insure brisk accelerations.
2. PURITY. Freedom from foreign matter such as sulphur, water, acids, dirt and other impurities which in time choke and clog feed lines and even corrode the metal of the carburetor, valves and vacuum system.
3. HEAT VALUE. Heat produces power, hence, other factors being equal, the more heat units (measured in British Thermal Units) there are in a gasoline the more power it will develop.
4. RANGE. Ability to operate correctly under varying conditions of atmosphere, motor adjustment and load.

Refiners test gasoline by the "boiling point" standard. The "boiling point" of gasoline is that temperature, Fahrenheit, at which it will "boil" or pass off in the form of vapor.

Years of searching experiment have established a process of refining whereby every drop of gasoline so produced can be given a complete, gradually rising series or "chain" of these boiling points.

A gasoline possessing this *complete chain of boiling points* meets every requirement throughout the range of engine power and speed, just as a well laid fire gets going quickly and produces full heat.

The low initial boiling points—like the paper at the bottom of the fire—ignite instantly and give a quick easy start. The gradually rising intermediate boiling points—the "kindling"—give increasing power and provides smooth acceleration. And the higher boiling points—the "coal"—give full power and mileage.

Such a *"complete chain of boiling points"* is a feature of Pratt's Motor Spirits. And because every drop of Pratt's is the same you can adjust your carburetor for a lean, economical mixture and be assured of satisfactory power results.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK

No. 2 of a series of advertisements designed to promote greater motoring efficiency and economy and to present the merits of "Pratt's" Motor Spirits." The next advertisement will appear a week from today

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THE CHINA PRESS

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR EXCEPT ON MONDAYS AND HOLIDAYS

CHINA PRESS, Incorporated, Delaware, Publishers

Weather

Cloudy weather threatening some rain in the Yangtse valley. Easterly winds over the Yellow and Eastern Sea. Moderate monsoon in the South.

BIRTH

CHIRIELEISON: On the 11th inst., at No. 39, Corso Inghilterra, Turin, to Major and Mrs. E Chirieleison, a son.
55351 J.14

DEATH

KEITH: at the American Hospital, Paris, France, on the 13th inst., Herbert Judson Keith, President of The Amos Bird Company and The Midland Packing Company, Shanghai, after a brief illness (By cable)
55383 J 14

Today's Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—8 a.m. Holy Communion (and at Bubbling Well Chapel). 10.30 a.m. Mattins and Sermon: Psalm 34; Lessons: Isaiah xlix, 1-13; Luke iv, 16-30; Wesley in F.; Anthem: "O Jesu, so meek," Bach; Hymns 77, 486, 79; Preacher: The Sub-Dean. 3 p.m. Children's Service and Sunday School. 6 p.m. Evensong and Sermon: Psalms 66, 67; Lessons: Isaiah xlix, 13-end, John xii, 20-end. Anthem: "Arise, shine for thy light is come," Elvey; Preacher: Rev. W. Robbins, M.A.

St. Andrew's Church, Broadway.—10.30 a.m. Mattins and Sermon: Preacher. Rev. T. W. Hall, M.A. 8 p.m. Service for sailors and seamen: Preacher: Rev. T. W. Hall, M.A.

Union Church.—11 a.m. Preacher: Rev. A. Norman Rowland, M.A.; Subject: "Moses and his rod"; Chant 26; Anthem: "Teach me, O Lord" (Attwood); Hymns: 681, 372, 402. 6 p.m. Preacher: Rev. A. Norman Rowland, M.A.; Subject: "Christ and the Magnificat"; Chant 52; Hymns: 432, 20, 551.

St. Joseph's Church.—Low Masses at 6, 7 and 8.15 a.m. At 10 o'clock, High Mass, Sermon in French. At 4 p.m. Benediction. On week days, Masses at 6 and 7.30 a.m.

Community Church.—11 a.m. at the Columbia Country Club, 50 Route Doumer (Zikawei Tram No. 2), Mr. L. E. McLachlin, Religious Work Secretary, National Y. M. C. A. Preacher. 5 p.m. Masonic Hall, 30 The Bund. Speaker Miss Mary Dingman, Industrial Secretary, World's Y. W. C. A. Special music by the Madrigal Club from the American School.

Christian Science Society of Shanghai.—Masonic Hall, The Bund. Sunday Service 11 a.m. Subject: "Sacrament." Sunday School 10 o'clock. Testimony meeting Wednesday evening 6 o'clock. Reading Room open daily except Sunday from 10.30 a.m. 12.30 p.m. at No. 21 Nanking Road, Room 71.

Gospel Meeting.—A gospel meeting is held every Sunday, 6.30 to 7.30 p.m., in the China Inland Mission Hall, 9 Woosung Road, kindly lent for the purpose. Bright congregational singing starting at 6.15 p.m.

Sunday Service League.—Rev. T. C. Wu, Pastor of North Shanghai Baptist Church, will speak on "Life at tsB est." Music will be furnished by the choir of the same church.

St. John's Pro-Cathdral.—Holy Communion (in English). 7.30 a.m. Evening Prayer in English 6 p.m. Preacher, the Rev. M. H. Throop, M.A.

Europe Showing Blind Stupidity

Noted British Writer Says Evil Day Has Been Postponed And Much Depends Upon France And England

BY SIR PHILIP GIBBS

Looking back on 1922's history, there is not much cause for remembering it with gratitude. Few of those hopes for the renewal of world tranquility and progress with which we looked forward to its advent have been fulfilled. Many nations of Europe are in a worse condition now than a year ago. Germany is in a desperate financial plight. France is deeply alarmed by present and future perils because Germany has not paid that money which France urgently needs. The Russian famine in the first six months of this year was a black chapter of tragedy in the human race.

Now, lately, the downfall of Greece in Asia Minor has led to a new sum of human agony, involving hundreds of thousands of humble folk in its enormous terror. The horror of Smyrna startled the imagination of the world, but almost worse than that frightful episode is the long-enduring misery of masses of Greek people in flight from Constantinople and Thrace, without shelter or food or any kind of hope.

CIVIL WAR IN IRELAND

Another race in an unhappy island closer to western civilisation has suffered in extremity of unhappiness in this year now departing from us. Ireland has been delivered over to civil war, destruction and widespread murder. Decent, peace-loving Irish folk have seen their homes burned, their bridges, broken, their roads torn up by gangs of boys calling themselves patriots and fighting a war in which old peasant women, young girls and small children are killed and wounded.

Looking back on this year of grace 1922, all that one can say in thanksgiving is that it might have been worse. Europe, threatened by anarchy and revolution in many countries, struggled through better than many brooding minds expected. Italy's revolution, from right and not from left, was achieved without much bloodshed by Mussolini and his Blackshirts. Millions of Russian lives were saved by the immense work of rescue from America and Great Britain. A new war in beginning in Turkey, but setting all the East aflame was averted by not more than an hour or two owing to the strength of the British navy and the wisdom of one British general, Charles Harington. It might have been worse.

Despite the stagnation of world trade and dwindling industries of the great cities, many little nations dependent almost for life on world charity, especially from American relief, after the exhaustion of war have, during this year, been able to feed themselves. This peasant folk have got back to their land and have made their countries self-supporting. Even Austria is able to feed its own children in its country districts, although there is still much misery in its cities and its professional classes are destitute.

One nation harder pressed than most foreigners imagine, enormously taxed, dependent for life on foreign export trade at a time when most foreign markets are quiet as death for lack of purchasing power, has passed through this critical year with surprising good fortune and unmistakable signs of recovery. That is Great Britain. English money is climbing up again to its old value in world exchanges. Its exports of manufactures and raw matrial are improving slowly but surely. Its credit is as high now as ever in history. That is a marvelous achievement for a nation which in four years and a half of war expended as much as in two and a half centuries previously, which lost more than a million men by death and disablement and was faced by debts which imposed higher taxation on its citizens than any other nation in the world.

There are still 1,300,000 men out of employment in Great Britain. It is still impossible to sell British goods in the old markets, which have lost their purchasing power.

DANGEROUS RESPONSIBILITY

Great Britain, with an Asiatic empire in a state of restlessness and revolt, is still burdened with dangerous responsibilities. But despite crushing loads of debt, and the poverty of nations which were once rich customers, like Germany and Russia, it is impossible to deny that the British people have done wisely and well in this difficult year of history. At least, one may say again, it might have been worse. It might have been disastrously worse. England at the present time is in better spirits than for a long time past.

The downfall of the coalition government, with Lloyd George's amiable but eccentric and hazardous dictatorship, has been an unmixed blessing. The present Conservative government, with a strong Labor opposition, restores reality to Parliament in accordance with old traditions of English life. Instead of sham compromise by a mass of sheep-like members voting tamely at Lloyd George's dictation for the sake of the fruits of office, there is now a government with a clear-cut policy and honest convictions, faced by powerful opponents with many advantages of attack and exercising great popular pressure in any demand they put forward or in any criticism they make. It is a return to honest and healthy politics and its spirit is already blowing like a strong wind through English life.

Bonar Law's administration has begun well. Its plans for providing national work in a great scheme of road making and railway improvement for the relief of unemployment at home will do much to ensure tranquility during the coming year. In its foreign policy it has also shown wisdom and statesmanship and strength. It has renewed old pledges of friendship with France and at the same time has clearly intimated that there must be loyalty on both sides; no more Chanak affairs, and the remembrance of British economic troubles, as well as of the French devastated region.

The exaggerated hostility of France to Lloyd George, whom they believed to be an instinctive and most treacherous enemy, though that was utterly untrue, has been replaced by a new spirit of confidence in Bonar Law's government and has eased relations between England and France in a most hopeful way. France may rely absolutely on British loyalty and cordial affection if only she will face the European problem with less egotism and more faith in a combined effort for recovery.

CRITICAL WEEKS AHEAD

The next few weeks are very critical in world history, but this may be said of the new year which is fast approaching: it starts with good chances. There is no reason, except one, why it should not be a year of substatial progress and secure peace. That one exception is human unreason and blind stupidity. From Ireland to the East of Europe there is a good change or revival if human passion will only take the chance. The Irish Free States now established could build up quick prosperity and enjoy all liberties if fanaticism would surrender to common sense. Given an orderly government and security of life and property, Ireland could get financial aid on good business terms and become very prosperous.

The larger European problem is more difficult to solve. I agree utterly with Mr. Harvey, American ambassador in London, who says that this problem must be settled speedily because Europe can hardly suffer another year under its present cloud of trouble. It is certain, in my humble judgment, that unless France and Great Britain agree on a reasonable plan regarding German reparations and general European debts, next year's history will not be summed up in these words, "it might have been worse," but in the words of terror, "the worst has happened."

EVIL DAY POSTPONED

We have postponed that evil day, pushed it out of sight and imagination, but it approaches. Either remedy must be found or disease will overtake the greater part of Europe.

I believe and hope that France, upon whom so much depends, will be patient and longsighted and forebearing. If she decides to smash Germany's industrial state, anarchy and ruin must follow and Europe will be a jungle with wild beasts loose again. That danger is so great and so certain that France will not take the risk of it except in madness. England is prepared to go a long way to make further sacrifices on behalf of France. There is a real chance of friendly understandings based on mutual concessions and co-operation, and that is the best hope and the only hope for Europe in 1923. But I do not prophesy.

John Wanamaker, Merchant

An Analysis Of The Foundations Of His Success As Seen By An Intimate Business Associate

BY JOSEPH H. APPEL
(An executive associate of Mr. Wanamaker for 23 years)

He was himself—John Wanamaker. He copied no man. He studied other men, other systems, other practices, other businesses, he adopted and adapted, but in whether he did, whatever he wrote, whatever he said, whatever he thought was the personality, the individuality, the originality of John Wanamaker.

From the time as a boy when the jeweler refused to let him change his mind and the merchandise in purchasing a gift for his mother, he dreamed of the kind of store he would have, and he continued to dream, ever changing and improving his store. He had vision, foresight, aroundsight, seeing ahead of his day, his generation, even seeing through brick walls by seeing around them, seeing into people's homes, into people's hearts. He dreamed as no merchant ever dreamed before, but he made his dreams come true. He applied his thoughts, his ideas, his plans, his theories, his dreams. He would talk and give his imagination the freest rein, he would rise to the stars, and then with a sudden "Well, now, let's see how we can apply this, how we can make it useful, practical, of service to the public," he would bring us all down to earth. John Wanamaker's "Well, now," in his talk, his writings and his actions was always a summons to the practical. His "Well, now," would either apply the idea or discard it, for the time being at least.

John Wanamaker never fooled himself, nor his people, nor the public. He played fair with all with whom he had dealings. He no doubt did this for moral reasons, but he did it also for business reasons. His whole merchandising system was based on fairness and squareness, and truth was the cornerstone. He was sincere in everything he did. He believed in himself and in his business, in his people and his public. He had faith and he lived his faith. From store opening to store closing he was at his desk or around the store—always on the job—even writing his editorials on the train between Philadelphia and New York, in the automobile from store to home. He always carried a pad or else jotted notes on the back of an envelope. He was always getting ideas and putting them on paper for future use. He came to the store before his buyers and stayed after they had gone home, even when more than 80 years of age. No man worked harder at his job than John Wanamaker.

With the exception of some minor attacks in later life (mostly colds due to the straining of his voice in a political campaign) he was always in health, vigorous, full of energy, a man of endurance that one-half of his years would envy. He knew the value in business of keeping fit, and he kept fit. No man in the retail field was so daring. He scared others with his big deals, but he was never afraid himself. He plunged—and sometimes lost—but more often he won. Yet it was daring, tempered with carefulness and sagaciousness, that carried him through. Creating his own business from the beginning, he was never shackled. And he made his buyers and executives free—to find and make their way. The Wanamaker system of specialisation and buyership made each section a store in itself, each buyer a merchant, with no more limitations than John Wanamaker placed on himself—the limitations that business laws and common prudence dictate.

John Wanamaker's powers of observation were almost uncanny. He seemed to have eyes all over him. Nothing escaped him. He saw service and usefulness wherever he looked—in a barren field, in a pile of rubbish, in a blank wall. He saw through the wall to the beauty and utility on the other side. This gift was undoubtedly the spiritual eye—the third eye—that only genius has. He quickly winnowed the wheat from the chaff. He was tolerant even when forbearance seemed no longer a virtue. He would labor to the end to develop a man. He was always searching for the good in others, ignoring or correcting their faults. When people were saying it can't be done he was doing it. He admitted no limitations in himself nor accepted any in others. He had unbounded confidence. He was not bound by conventions or limitations or conditions—he overcame them. His mind grasped the big things of business and of life. He was not a "detail" man. He was a big operator in the market. He planned and carried through big deals. Not in any sense a detail man, yet he was careful in all he did, even in the way he

(Continued on Page 13)

Rubber Supply And Demand For 1923

(Reprinted from The Statist, November 18, 1922)

Several of our readers have urged us to give a comprehensive estimate of production and consumption for the coming year, with a view to gauging the probability of a relaxation of the present restricted output, and we have taken considerable pains to present our readers with a fair estimate of the position. We would, however, point out at the outset that the figures must in many cases be taken on trust, and that they differ to some extent, although not materially, from various other current compilations. Taking supply first, we are immediately confronted with the overlapping of export figures. With regard to imports we are left considerably in doubt whether these have been made because rubber was cheap or for the actual needs of consumers. Where there is any doubt, however, we give our reason for assuming the figures stated.

We are not much concerned with the figure of what production might have been if no restriction had been agreed to, but the various estimates we have been able to gather as to what the world's production would have been—always assuming a normal price of rubber of say 2s. per lb.—range between 400,000 and 420,000 tons of rubber. Inasmuch as restriction is based, not on what might have been, but on what took place from November, 1919, to October, 1920, a very close estimate can be formed of what 1923 is likely to give the world, with a slight uncertainty as to how much has to be allowed for young areas and a larger uncertainty as to what additional release may take place if and when rubber reaches 1s. 6d. per lb.

The figures on which restriction is based are as follows: Shipments of rubber for the period stated. (We would point out that we cannot give production figures for the period in question, so we take shipments for 1920 as being probably very nearly a correct estimate of what was produced just two months earlier).

1920 Exports—	tons
Exports from Malaya (minus an estimated amount of rubber transhipped or sent to Singapore and Penang sources)	201,400
Ceylon minus outside sources	39,000
Dutch East Indies	62,100
India	6,400
Borneo	4,100
Sarawak	1,600
Indo China	3,100
	317,700

Assuming that forced restriction takes place on all Malaya and Ceylon rubber, and voluntary restriction takes place on 30 percent of Dutch East Indies, India and Borneo rubber, we have to deduct from the above figure:—

	tons
40 % of 240,000 tons=	96,000
40 % of 30 %=12 % of 72,600 tons=	8,700
	104,700
Allowance for young areas not producing in 1920, say	29,700
Total restriction	75,000
Giving plantation rubber	242,700
Add wild rubber	22,300
	265,000

This constitutes the total prospective visible supply for 1923, plus, of course, any percentage that may be released during the year.

It can be fairly assumed that all countries except the United States and Great Britain are taking rubber as they require it. The United States, owing to their large requirements, may have bought rubber more or less ahead, especially on account of the very low price ruling during 1921, and until lately this year. We think, however, a very fair estimate of the United States requirements for 1923 would be the imports from August, 1921, to July, 1922—the last figures available—especially as the August to December, 1921, monthly figures are very much lower than the

(Continued on Page 13)

Straight at It.

There is no use of our "beating around the bush." We might as well out with it first as last. We want you to try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy the next time you have a cough or cold. There is no reason so far as we can see why you should not do so. This preparation by its remarkable cures has gained a world wide reputation and people everywhere speak of it in the highest terms of praise. *Sold Everywhere*

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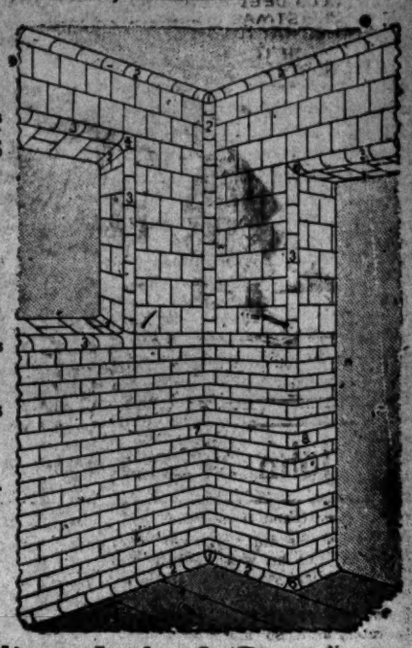

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River's End, Curwood
Bars of Iron, Ethel Dell
Hundredth Chance, Ethel Dell
Jennie Gerhardt, Dreiser
Miss Lulu Bett, Gale
Splendid Outcast, Gibbs
Desert of Wheat, Zane Grey
Man of the Forest, Grey
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Pirate of Panama, Raines
Love Stories, Rinehart
Blue Aloes, Stockley
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Shrimp Is Suspicious

By McNamara

WELL, I GOTTA DO ONE GOOD DEED A DAY TILL CHRISTMAS COMES, NO MATTER HOW MUCH IT HURTS!
I'LL SPEAK POLITE TO OOFTY GOOFTY— BELIEVE ME, THAT WILL HURT!
HOWDY,— QUITE NIFTY WEATHER I SHOULD SAY, AIN'T IT?
WELL, WHAT OF IT?
GOO-BI!— YOU FOLLER ME AND I'LL BUST YOU ONE ON THE BEEZER!
I AIN'T GOIN' THAT WAY!
BUT I'LL BET IF I WAS GOIN' THAT WAY I WOULD FOLLER YOU ALL RIGHT I WOULD!
GEE WHIZZ, WHAT A SAP I'D BE IF THIS SANDY CLAUS GAG WASN'T ON THE UP AND UP!
Copyright 1922, by Int'l Feature Service, Inc.
DON McNAMARA

John Wanamaker, Merchant

(Continued from Page 12)

dressed. He did a prodigious day's work, but he was much more than fairly accurate in details. He would catch others in errors much oftener than they would catch him. So much so was this true that some of his associates used to figure on the very opposite of what John Wanamaker was expected to do, and this opposite would be the best guess. He deliberately planned originality.

In his home, his office, his store, always was this feeling of hospitality. One seemed to breathe it in with the air. In reality it was Wanamaker atmosphere. Freedom of shopping, courteous treatment, the at-home feeling, free concerts and entertainment, exhibits of art—al these hospitalities that the business is famed for only reflected the hospitality of John Wanamaker, the man. John Wanamaker never stopped growing. He was a youth at 80. He had the visions, the ambition of a youth. He planned ahead, at an age when most men had quit active life, as though he would never die. With little schooling, because he had to go to work when 14 years old, he educated himself as few men have been educated. He was seldom without a book in his hand. Yet he learned most from men and and nature. With business crowding him almost beyond capacity, he would sit patiently to hear a man's story, sometimes even to the point of embarrassment. Many a man talked himself out of John Wanamaker's office while he only listened.

With a hundred subjects to consider in a day, he would concentrate on each one as though, that were the only thing in life. He would empty his mind of everything except the one thing under consideration. Even in old age his memory continued almost infallible. He never forgot people or friends or faces. And in a larger sense he never forgot one's service or loyalty. When the day's work was done he closed up all his troubles in his office as he shut the door and forgot them until the next day. He never worried nor fretted even in the dark panics of business.

His stores were often criticised as not being efficient—in the German sense of the term. But creativeness is greater than efficiency, and where efficiency interfered with true creativeness he sacrificed it. He kept himself open continually to the flow of the creative spirit through him and he kept his people and organisation open to this spirit. This was perhaps the ruling passion of his life—to do better each day, to break records. This spirit is illustrated in a very human story, as related by Mr. Wanamaker about himself only three years ago. "Tell these men how we caught all those fish in one day," he said to the doctor who accompanied him on one of his fishing trips in Florida. "You mean," said the doctor, "how you caught all those fish—148 king fish, weighing 1,400 pounds." "No," said Mr. Wanamaker, "1,391 pounds." "Well, 1,391 pounds," the doctor said with a smile. But not letting the doctor proceed, Mr. Wanamaker himself told how it was done.

"It was like this," he said "We went out in the Gulf at 9 in the morning, and the fish were biting freely. The doctor not being very well that day, lounged back in his seat and when I say his eyes were closed I knew that his line would not take up a catch, so I took it up and handled it with my own. It was a troll line. And with two troll lines I caught the 148 fish before we came home that day. Sometimes I would catch five fish in five minutes. I pulled them all in myself, at least to the boat. I had some help in getting them overboard. As the fish began to come in I said to myself, 'Now I will stay until I catch fifty.' When fifty were caught the doctor said, 'Now you must stop and go home.' No, I said, 'I must catch fifty-eight, the record catch I made last year.' So I kept it in until I had sixty-three.

"The doctor said, 'well, now, you must go home, at least when you catch seventy-five.' 'All right,' I said, 'I will catch seventy-five.' When I caught seventy-five I was thinking of 100. When I caught 100 I began thinking of the record catch the whole boat load had made last year. I think it was 128. And I went after the record. I kept on until I landed 148 and it was midnight before we reached home, bringing with us that 1,391 pounds of fish that furnished happy meals for many a day for the fishermen and their families." And Mr. Wanamaker added: "There is nothing like going after records and beating them."

Above even most great men he knew and practiced the law of life; give and ye shall receive. He gave his all to the world. And he received almost all that the world has to give. Not empty honors. Not office. Not great pecuniary reward. But the good-will of the people that enabled him to build a business unique in the world. He ennobled service. He dignified labor. He made business a profession equal to any other profession. Acknowledging all his long life the source of his power as coming from God, he reserved and worshipped everything that comes from God. Sunday, too, was a work day for him—in the church and Sunday school—and week days were as sacred in his business as Sundays.

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D'Annunzio, the Italian poet, wants to be sainted. If he was it would be just his luck to have 'em name some town like St. Louis after him.

* * *

And speaking of the ex-Kaiser, after them there memoirs he wrote we hope to the deuce he doesn't publish any 'Love Letters to Hermine.'

* * *

PA JONGG SEZ:

"A man may have just as much backbone as a woman but you'd never know it."

* * *

Some of the martyrs of fashion have had their ship of dreams come in at last. Think of all the bow-legged little girls that were hesitating to grow up until long dresses came back!

* * *

SOME NEW YEAR'S COUNSEL TO GIRLS

Gather ye rosebuds while ye may,
Old Time is still a-flying;
And this same flower that smiles today,
Tomorrow may be dying.

The glorious lamp of Heaven, the Sun,
The higher he's a-getting
The sooner will his race be run,
And nearer he's to setting.

That age is best which is the first,
When youth and blood are warmer,
But being spent, the worse, the worst
Times, still succeed the former.

Then be not coy, but use your time,
And while ye may, go marry,
For having lost but once your prime
You may forever tarry.

R. HERRICK.

* * *

"Why all these unkind words about the fair female of the species, Larry," Padded Hammer writes. "Don't you know they hain't half as bad as they're painted."

Wimmen, as we have said before, are ribs, Mr. Padded Hammer, and we dearly love ribs, especially pork ribs and cabbage. We are the cabbage.

* * *

SUCH IS ART!

(From Riverton, Cal., Republican)

"At the Baptist sociable Wednesday night Edna Harris sang that beautiful ditty "In A Rainstorm First I Met You, Mary Dear," with such realistic effect that an old lady down in the front row raised her umbrella—which beats moving pictures all to heck."

* * *

Sometimes the most illuminating thing in the world is the dying flame of a light love affair.

* * *

REMARKABLE REMARKS

"Love is strong as death; jealousy is cruel as the grave: the coals thereof are coals of fire, which hath a most vehement flame."—King Solomon.

"The American talks about his work and the Englishman about his holidays."—G. K. Chesterton.

"I didn't know there were so doggone many letters in the alphabet until I started writing this Golfer's Alphabet."—Westa.

"The rich have the baby grands and the poor have the grand babies." — Eugene V. Debs.

"Tacitus wrote that the Germans are separated from their neighbors by great rivers, by lofty mountains and by a mutual fear."—Joseph Caillaux, former Premier of France.

* * *

Picnics—considering that this isn't the picnic season we are perfectly safe in saying so—aren't usually successful because the potato chip donators are about ten times as numerous as the fried-chicken donators.

* * *

ON SEEIN' THINGS

(After Shakespeare—quite a ways)

Our revels now are ended. And these dancers,
As I foretold you, are full of spirits
Gowed to the gills, cook-eyed:
And like the baseless fabric of their visions—
The pink-nosed poodles, the purple elephants,
The polka-dotted giraffes and the futuristic cows,
Ye, all the Noah's Ark of hooch dissolve,
And, like this insubstantial pageant faded,
Leave not a thing behind. Such is the stuff that jags
Are made of; and a first-class souse
Is mellowed by a little sleep.

* * *

Our instructor in the hieroglyphics of the Middle Kingdom informs us that in the old days a Chinese maiden never, never flirted with a fan as some of 'em do in this day and age.

With whom, then, we rise to ask, did they flirt? Man?

* * *

Mr. Goofy McGimple

Goofy McGimple, brother of John Apples McGimple, who owns at least one pillar in the New Carlton and a couple cocktail wagons in the Astor House grill is a typical male of the species, the most gorgeous and fascinating paradox in the world. Last night he was in a state of preparedness to follow inviolable custom, being Saturday night, when he had a grand idea about harnessing the Whangpoo and having it supply electric current to run rickshas by radio—when the coolie came running up with a long tale of woe about water, water everywhere. Investigation showed that Goofy had let the tub run over and the water was dripping through the only bit of plaster still left on the kitchen ceiling. But As Miss Ima Hoot Nanny has said several times already, far be it for her to deny that oysters had a mystical dignity of their own.

* * *

**When I have quit this life of mine,
Then view with aspect sad and solemn,
The context of my final line,
Here lies at rest beneath this column**

Larry

Rubber Supply And Demand For 1923

(Continued from Page 12)

average monthly figures for this year. These figures are as follows:

1921	Tons
August	14,331
September	14,837
October	20,635
November	22,629
December	25,591
Total, 5 months	98,023
Average monthly	19,605
1922	
January	23,588
February	29,440
March	28,012
April	18,947
May	15,678
June	22,544
July	25,084
Total 7 months	163,293
Average monthly	23,328

Total for last 12 months ..261,316

It will thus be seen that without any release the total supply is only likely to be 3,700 tons over and above America's requirements.

The rest of the world's requirements are straightforward, except for the United Kingdom, for which the figure must be entirely estimated for the reason that for several months of 1922 the figures show a minus quantity. It is, therefore, evident that there were large quantities in consumers' hands which to our knowledge were weighing on the market and were largely the cause of the late abnormally low price. We, therefore, propose to ignore the 1922 figures for the United Kingdom and take the average of the last three years, 1919, 1920 and 1921 net imports, deducting therefrom the increased stock shown at the end of 1921. We thus get—

	Tons
1919, net imports	42,521
1920, net imports	56,969
1921, net imports	42,116
	141,606
deducting increase of stock, 1919 to 1921, say	47,000
3 years requirements	94,606
=tons per annum	31,500

This figure is probably very near the mark and is certainly not an exaggerated one in view of the requirements (given below) of France and Germany and also taking into account our large export trade of made-up goods—chiefly tyres—to all parts of the world, in any event the largest business outside U.S.A.

Requirements of the rest of the world—outside U.S.A.—based on the monthly imports for 1922 are—

	Tons
Great Britain	31,500
France	26,200
Italy	5,600
Japan	13,200
Germany and Austria	28,600
Spain	3,800
Norway, Sweden and Denmark	1,500
Canada	9,600
Belgium	1,100
Total	121.100

As a check on these figures we might point out that U.S.A. has always been assumed to require about two-thirds of the world's rubber. Therefore, if the figure of 261,000 tons for her requirements is correct the rest of the world's third would be 130,500 tons. And if the American figure is correct the rest of the world's estimate is on the low side. We would, however, observe in regard to the latter estimate that several quite important countries have been ignored, and although they may be negligible today, they may be quite substantial consumers in 1923. Thus:—

A. No Australian figures are available, and we are convinced their consumption is quite substantial.
B. Russia is left out. We can only trace one shipment of 1,600 tons during 1922.
C. South American figures are not available nor Central American. Presumably these countries use American cars and tyres.
D. No figures seem to be extant for South Africa, Egypt, Turkey, Morocco, Tangier, Greece, and the Balkans, China, etc.

These countries must all use rubber and probably get most of their supplies from America. If so, we ought to wake up. We merely quote these doubtful consumers to emphasise the fact that if U.S.A. or Great Britain's figures are in any way questioned, the field for 1923 increased demand for rubber goods is by no means exhausted.

We make no allowance for extended uses for rubber in 1923.

The United States' capacity for tyres and inner tubes is put by American authorities at 90 millions, and the factories are working at full outputs. At 5 lbs. of rubber for each tyre or inner tube, this would mean 450,000,000 lbs. of rubber or over 200,000 tons—without other uses, so that the estimate given for U.S.A. may very well be exceeded for 1923.

We thus draw the inference that unless further rubber is released, the total available stocks in London, Liverpool, and afloat, estimated at 100,000 tons, will be exhausted during 1923, and as this position is impossible without the price running away, it will be necessary for the wants of the world that at least 5 percent of the restriction be released every three months, which means that the price of rubber must average 1s. 3d. before long. If it does not, the price is bound to rise considerably more than consumers bargain for, if and when stocks are exhausted and supplies inadequate.

If, on the other hand, 1s. 3d. is achieved soon, there is no reason why supply should not keep pace with the demand. We stated some weeks ago that the scheme now in force practically said: "You want rubber, well, pay 1s. 3d., or go without"; and that, on further delving into figures, we make bold to repeat.

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Surtax Too High, Says Mellon; Secretary Would Cut It In Two

Head Of Treasury Tells Congress He Would Close Up Existing Avenues Of Escape From Federal Levies

Washington.—Reduction of the maximum income surtax rate from the present 50 percent to not more than 25 percent and the closing up so far as possible of existing avenues of escape from federal taxes are urged by Secretary Mellon in his annual report, transmitted to Congress. No general revision of the revenue laws is proposed nor are additional taxes sugested, Mr. Mellon expressing the hope of meeting any indicated government deficit through collection of back taxes and income from other sources.

The treasury secretary informs Congress that to attempt alone to stop the gaps through which there is an avoidance of tax payments to the government will not be enough because the existing rates of surtax "put such heavy pressure on the larger taxpayers to reduce their taxable incomes" that new ones would surely be found. He adds that the high rates "sound productive," but that the fact remains that they are becoming increasingly ineffective and are yielding less and less revenue each year.

Then bluntly he tells Congress the time has come to "face the facts squarely" and to correct the artificial conditions which now prevail and which, he asserts, are not wholesome from the point of view of business or industrial development, and, at the same time, are impairing the revenues of the government.

The more important of the methods used by the taxpayers to reduce the amount of income subject to taxation are listed by Mr. Mellon as follows:

Deduction of losses on sales of capital assets, with the failure to realise on capital gains.

Exchanges of property and securities so as to avoid taxable gains.

Investment in tax-exempt securities; and

Division of property, creation of trusts and the like.

MUST REDUCE PRESSURE

"Not all of these things can be controlled by law or by regulation," he continued, "and most of them lead to unnatural and frequently harmful economic results. To reach the evil the thing most necessary is the reduction of the surtax rates themselves, in order to reduce the pressure for avoidance and maintain the revenues derived from the surtax.

"Until some such readjustment is made the yield of the higher surtaxes will tend, in the ordinary course of events, to drop toward the vanishing point. The wise course is to reform the surtaxes now while the system still functions and at the same time to close, so far as possible, the gaps which now exist. On this basis the revision can be made without loss of revenue, and, in the long run, with material benefit to the revenues."

To support his argument that the high surtaxes gradually are "defeating their own purpose," he calls attention that while net incomes of all classes during the period from 1916 to 1920 increased from $6,298,577,620 in 1916 to $23,735,629,183 in 1920, and the number of returns form 437,036 to 1916 to 7,259,944 in 1920, the number of returns of incomes over $300,000 decreased during the same period from 1,296 in 1916 to 396 in 1920, and the amount of incomes over $300,000 from $992,972,986 in 1916 to $246,354,585 in 1920.

In "earnestly urging" prompt adoption of the proposed constitutional amendment against the further issuance of tax exempt securities, the treasury secretary says these securities, now reaching the market at the rate of about $1,000,000,000 annually form the "outstanding avenue" of escape from the surtaxes.

PRODUCTIVE ENTERPRISE

"With these securities available for investment, fully exempt as they are from federal income surtaxes," Mr. Mellon continues, "investors who would normally put their surplus funds into productive enterprise, are automatically driven under the pressure of high surtax rates into investment in tax-exempt securities, with the result that the federal government loses the revenue, business and industry loses the capital, and funds badly needed for productive purposes are diverted into unproductive and frequently wasteful expenditure.

"This is a situation which cannot be permitted to continue without grave danger to our economic structure, as well as our system of taxation."

Pointing out that the present law limits the tax on gain in capital transactions to 12½ percent of such gain, but puts no limit on the deduction of losses in such transaction, Mr. Mellon urges that the amount by which the tax may be reduced on account of losses from the sale of capital assets shall not exceed 12½ percent of the amount of such loss.

Illustrating the actual workings under the provisions of the existing law for the exchange of property held for investment for other property of a like kind without the realisation of taxable income, Mr. Mellon says a taxpayer who purchases a bond for $1,000 which appreciates in value may exchange that bond for another of the value of $1,000, together with $100 in cash, without the realisation of taxable income.

PROVISION OF ACT ABUSED

"This provision of the act is being widely abused," he adds.

The past twelve months, Mr. Mellon says, have been marked by further liquidation and recovery from depression, and more recently by a substantial revival of business. Prices of commodities have risen materially, the volume of business has been mounting to higher levels and labor throughout the country is again fully employed.

"The year is closing with bountiful crops," the report continues, "and the severe depression in agriculture has been relieved. Banking conditions generally are sound, money rates are reasonable, and there is sufficient credit available to meet all legitimate demands."

"Enough forces are operating," he continues, "to make us cautious in estimating the prospects for the future and take care lest we build on a false basis. Business in this country cannot progress indefinitely without its foreign markets, and undue expansion now, with rising costs and artificial values, would inevitably sow the seeds of reaction and make more difficult the re-establishment of normal relationships abroad.

"The Treasury aims, above all, to keep its house in order in the belief that a sound financial structure here will in the long run afford the best basis for extending needed assistance to Europe and for a healthful revival of domestic business on constructive lines."

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Russia On The Pacific

(New York Times)

The Far Eastern Republic has voted for reabsorption into the great mother from which it sprang, and is, or is soon to become, one of the republics federated with and under Soviet Russia. It was evident that this was going to happen sooner or later, for the citizens of this state thought of themselves as Russians all the time, and were pursuing a Russian national interest in the effort to recover their seacoast from the Japanese army of occupation. Whether it was prudent to fall back into the Russian federation just now is another matter. Rumors from Washington had it that the State Department was inclined to recognise the Chita government, which was apparently as much of a government de facto as, say, those of the Baltic states, and was certainly the most respectable government de jure that Siberia

But recognition of one of the component parts of the Soviet federation might involve recognition of one whole. The gentlemen in Moscow are de facto enough for anybody; but, quite aside from questions of the right by which they rule, their attitude toward foreign powers has so far not been such as to make formal recognition worth while for the recognisers. The Far Eastern Republic avoided that stumbling-block. It was not communist in political or economic organisation. It wanted foreign capital, like the Moscow government; but, unlike the latter, it was willing and able to offer capital some prospect of return and of security. Whether it will continue to offer as much now that it has joined the nominally communist central government remains to be seen. If, as its representatives here asserted, its reluctance to go in for communism rested on the feeling of the people and the conditions of their economic life, the Russian Far East will still attract capital from outside. If the non-communist organisation was merely a false front to get support abroad in the dispute with Japan, it was unnecessary; for the Far Eastern Republic's case in that controversy was that which any Russian government must have upheld, and any Russian government would have deserved the sympathy of foreigners in the interest of the maintenance of peace in the Pacific.

Peace is much more likely to be maintained in the Far East now that Admiral Kato's cabinet has turned its back on mistaken policies of past Japanese governments, and is carrying out not only the decisions of the Washington conference, but those aspirations which Mr. Hughes was compelled to leave unfulfilled. This record offers hope that a solution may still be found for the ocuation of Northern Sakhalin, still occupied by the Japanese, though the Russian mainland has been evacuated. It is perhaps a misfortune that now Japan will have to deal directly with Moscow, where doctrines dominate foreign policy, rather than with Chita, which was chiefly concerned in recovering occupied territory and getting a practical modus vivendi with Russia's neighbors.

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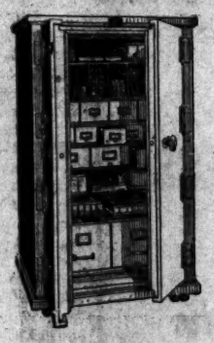

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A Letter From Gay Paree

(China Press Correspondence)

Paris, (by mail).—It's pleasant to take your stick in one hand and your gloves in the other and stroll down the boulevards these snappy Winter afternoons—when it doesn't rain. The flashing stones and tempting pearls in the windows of the jewelers are too good to be true. The art dealers show you rare old furniture—you wouldn't dare to sit on any of the chairs, perhaps—but it's pretty stuff just the same.

The modistes' windows, with the dear little hats, are very attractive, and the hats are really very dear—it isn't the hat that's so dear as it is the feathers they put on it. Shoes, cravats, handbags and lots of things keep your neck lame and make your purse slink deep and deeper into your inside vest pocket.

The people, too, are interesting. The girl in the tiger skin coat guiding her sporting roadster—with James up in the rumble—across the Opera and not hitting a thing but a pretty good pace. The dark lady in flesh-colored stockings looking into the windows—probably deciding how much it's going to cost hubby to get out of his Christmas duty. Then there's the group watching the no-handed artist painting young masterpieces with his teeth. And above all the old man with the Pekinese pups trying to get a Rolls Royce price for a Ford size dog. It's really very interesting on the boulevards—when it doesn't rain.

The diplomats are having some fine sport. President Millerand has invited them on several occasions to take part in shoots held on his private game preserve. All the diplomats—Ambassador Herrick included—have had very good bags. The only one that didn't seem to have good luck was the President himself. He doesn't shoot. The others, however, piled up many rabbits, partridges and pheasants. There is another diplomatic shoot on for next month.

Any system can be beaten. The Paris traction companies thought they had an unbeatable one. But try to put anything over on the office boy. You'll find it a hard task—the traction companies did.

When one wants to get aboard a trollery car or an autobus one tears off a little ticket—from a block of them attached to the poles in the streets—upon which is a number, then waits in turn to get on the car. First come, first served.

At noon hour, when everybody in Paris goes home to lunch, and at night after office hours, there is a grand rush for the numbered tickets. But the office boy is generally the first to climb on—he has beaten the system. He manages to sneak out on a supposed errand about 5:30 p.m. He hies himself to the trolley stop and allowing enough numbers for the next half hour, he tears off —underneath—enough tickets for himself and friends. At six he dashes out of the office and at the stopping point he distributes to the boys of his gang the latest numbers.

"Going, going——. Well, who's offering more?" is the cry one hears from all sides at the Salle Drouot, the city auction rooms. Here are sold all the fine things of a once millionaire or the humble belongings of some poor family. Everything is treated alike, good or bad; it is placed on the auctioneer's block, and he gets as much, or as little, as he can.

There are eighteen salesrooms in the building on Rue Drouot, and what a conglomeration one sees in them! An old bath tub, a secondhand safe, a cook stove, hand-made lace, rare stamps, dishes, coins, fragile chinaware, umbrella stands, hats, wines and rugs are only a few of the hundreds of things on show. These things usually have been seized by the sheriff and sold for the benefit of the State. But sometimes they are voluntary sales by owners themselves. In this case the State takes a certain commission on the total.

But let the layman from the street beware. He'd better not try to purchase in the Salle Drouot. One's first idea of "What a fine place to go to furnish the flat" is all wrong. The flat will cost you double if you buy here. Seems quite impossible, doesn't it? Nothing is more possible. The place is fairly alive with "dealers" and they feel that the sales are run for their sole purpose—and they're pretty nearly right, too. They buy at a very reasonable price—take the purchases to their stores and fix them up—a nail or two and a bit of polish—and they re-sell at a handsome profit.

Of course, such a good thing must be protected and they take strong measures to do the protecting. All the dealers know one another very well. They will bid up to a certain point and then stop. They all know how much the object on sale will bring in the open market. Once at a certain price the auctioneer knows his clients well enough not to ask for more. But let the poor, unsuspecting chap who's trying to furnish a flat happen in.

When the bidding starts he has it all his own way, but if it's a beautiful screen, we'll say, that he knows his wife would be glad to have, he's willing to pay a little more. The price goes up—he wonders—but he feels that his judgment must be good, there are others that seem to know its value. Up, up, goes the price and he keeps along with the crowd until he feels certain that the price is more than that of a new one in the store. He ventures one last bid. "Sold," and he finds himself the proud owner of the screen. He marches home with it. Takes a taxi—because he knows that he couldn't get on the street car. Gets home. Shows it to wifey. "Fine," says she, "how much was it?" He replies, "So much and the taxi." Wifey falls into a chair. The dealers have done their duty.

"But," you ask, "what if the young flat furnisher hadn't bought it." Oh, that's simple. If the flat furnishing gentleman had not given the last bid the article would have gone to one of the dealers, and he and his brothers in commerce would have shared the loss and considered it cheap at double the price. Strangers, keep out of Salle Drouot!

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Bonar Law, The Teetotaler

BY LORD BEAVERBROOK

I first met Bonar Law many years ago when I was a young man and he was an ex-Under Secretary, whose political reputation was already beginning to resound in Canada. I had intimate business relations with the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, with which Bonar Law's Glasgow firm was connected, and I presented a letter of introduction to him in his unpretentious flat in Whitehall.

He has since told me that his one desire was to get rid of me—flatly, I bored him. This shows that the Premier must, after all, possess some talent for dissimulation, for I am very susceptible to atmosphere and to the thoughts of men I am talking to, and yet I had absolutely no idea of it.

A few years afterward, in 1910, I called at his house, Pembroke Lodge, in Edwards Square, six months before the general election in which I was to stand for Parliament. This time I must have made a better impression, for he asked me to stay to lunch. The food was not very good, and I noticed with a little annoyance that I was given one glass of whisky and water whereas my host helped himself twice to what appeared to be special whisky out of his own bottle. This keeping of a special tap in one's own house is a thing I have a prejudice against.

It was a week after that I found out that he was a teetotaler and his "special whisky" was a bottle of lime juice. I had remorse for my lack of charity, but also a mild contempt for lime juice and water at lunch. Henceforward I saw more of him, and it was plain that my conversation amused him.

But it was at Manchester that I first saw him in the light of a public man. There I heard from him the first big political speech delivered to a vast audience which I had ever heard. Bonar Law spoke magnificently and a feeling of hero worship welled up in my heart. Here, I felt, was something different—something apart from the ordinary run of men. I thought that he was the greatest statesman and politician I was ever likely to meet.

Later in the campaign he came to speak for me in my own constituency of Ashton-under-Lyne. My attraction for him was, I imagine, that of amusement and interest at the fresh viewpoints of British politics which I put before him. He brightened up like an audience which is given a vaudeville show.

His election advice to me was partly bad and partly good. The bad part was that he told me not to let my wife wear her best clothes, in which he was unquestionably wrong, and my wife with keener insight into female electioneering rejected the idea.

The other part was good. "Don't judge your success by the reception you get when you rise to speak, but by what you get when you sit down."

I have told these stories because they give a picture of the human personality of Bonar Law, with its touches of light and shade. And now I will go on to speak of our later relationship. I have not seen him, save once for a brief period, since the way before the meeting at the Carlton Club. This may surprise the political public, who are always being told at intervals that I am an influential adviser of whom he constantly asks advice. This is far from being the case. Of course, I have in the past often had my say plainly on a political situation. His method of receiving such statements may be best summed up by a remark of his own, repeated to me by would-be mischief makers. "I never failed to be interested and amused by what Beaverbrook had to say, nor have I ever been moved by his advice." This is an interesting commentary on the extraordinary misconceptions to which the public is sometimes liable.

Probably the foundation of our intimate friendship was the fact that I came into his life just after the death of his wife. That event was a crushing blow, more severe in this case even than it is in that of the average man. Certainly, most men living active lives and holding big positions have wide circles of friends and many interests. In this respect Bonar Law's circle was limited. His wife was of the very fabric of his life. He is by nature very affectionate, so that the "sundering of companionship" struck him with extraordinary severity.

In the course of our friendship I have seen him pass through many troubles, including the loss of two sons in the war, and its basis has in the end become of such a character that I do not hesitate to write about it with complete frankness. It has outlasted many political differences in the past and will outlast any such differences as may and indeed must arise in the future.

To me he appears the most likable of all men, and though I can see that others might not agree in thinking this, I do not believe that any one who has moved in the inner circle frequented by politicians and public men will deny that in character he stands far above the rest. He is like a good deed in a naughty world, and the impeccable nature of his motives, his almost morbid pursuit of disinterestedness, are sinking rapidly into the public consciousness of the nation. What his friends have always known has now become common property—you can always depend on him.

But any one who imagined that his friendships and his personal likings could be made to divert his course in matters of public interest would be rapidly undeceived. In such connection he is absolutely ruthless once he is satisfied that his course of policy is right.

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GREAT BRITAIN'S LARGEST PAINT AND VARNISH MANUFACTURER

16 THE CHINA PRESS, SUNDAY, JANUARY 14, 1923

Germany Today

BY GEORGE BRANDES
(In The New Republic)

The German Republic was not born in a burst of ideal enthusiasm; it did not spring from a longing for brotherhood and equality, like the first French Republic or the Russian Republic at present. In fact, before it was constituted not even the Socialists favored it unreservedly. As a prominent German Socialist said to me during the war, while on visit to Copenhagen, "It would be wrong to overthrow the Hohenzollerns simply because the Allies might demand it. After all," he added, "we must not forget that the dynasty gave us men like the Great Elector and Frederick the Great."

The German Republic came from a crashing of hopes. It was constituted because the people had lost faith in the Kaiser and in the kings who had led them to disaster. It was constituted particularly because France, England and America had proclaimed, time and time again, that their only object in the war was to "make the world safe for democracy." The Germans imagined that if Germany became a Republic the enemy would feel his goal had been reached, and that consequently not only peace but international goodwill and livable conditions for all would be the result of such a transformation. Former enemies would become reconciled in the worship of the same political ideals. The Allies had repeatedly stated that they had no quarrel with the German people, but were merely fighting to destroy imperial autocracy. And the politically naive German people was not perspicacious enough to realise that political hypocrisy, more or less lost sight of during the peaceful years which marked the end of the nineteenth century, had met with a brilliant renascence in the twentieth.

The Treaty of Versailles, however, opened the eyes of the German Republicans. They realised that the clauses of the Treaty could not have been worse if Germany had upheld the old autocratic regime, while the Empire would at least have had the advantage of consolidating German unity. It formed a rallying point which counteracted Germany's instinctive decentralisation tendency. The Kaiser's fall, however, marked the unbridgeable cleft between Prussia and Bavaria. French policy did everything possible to widen the breach. As the national government at Berlin was Socialistic, France made a point of backing Monarchistic and Communistic aspirations. Geographically France concentrated her efforts to split Germany on Upper Silesia in the east and on the Rhineland in the west. The object of depriving Germany of Upper Silesia in spite of the plebiscite was to curtail Germany's coal supply and to strengthen Poland. In the Rhine provinces French policy seems to be to take for granted that France will never evacuate the occupied territory. Incidentally the French, who made war to crush militarism, have now in times of peace an army numbering 250,000 more men than the former Kaiser's.

When Germany occupied French territory in 1871 an exchange of not only polite but cordial notes took place between the Commander of the German forces, General Manteuffel, and the President of the French Republic, M. Thiers, the noted historian. Both men did everything within their power to prevent friction and make the occupation as little oppressive as possible, and every effort was made to shorten its duration. The letters of both men invariably concluded with respectful compliments to the ladies of both families. France hastened to pay the five billions and the Germans at once withdrew their army. Today, however, all courtesy and urbanity are lacking in the relations between the French Army of Occupation and the German authorities. Moreover the conditions for this occupation are so insane that the huge sums which Germany pays France are swallowed up by the costs of this useless army. Nothing is left of the German payments to rebuild the devastated areas. They could have been almost entirely reconstructed for one half of what Germany has had to advance for the maintenance of this unproductive burden. At the same time French business men until very recently have bitterly opposed all attempts at German co-operation in the rebuilding of the devastated areas, lest the employment of German workmen cause unemployment among the French. Anyone who sees the way the French government allows its officers to put German families out of their homes in occupied territory and gives free rein to its colored troops would think the object of the French was to stir up as much hatred as possible.

During the war the Germans frequently made the ridiculous and tactless remark that "Germany did not hate France"—a remark which fully justified the Frenchman's ironical retort, "What would she have done had she hated us?" Yet in spite of its absurdity the remark was true, as far as the German people was concerned. Among the broad layers of the German middle classes there reigned old deep-seated admiration for French culture. Workers and peasants did not know what national hatred was. But today, after the humiliations heaped intentionally on the German people, hatred is spreading in such a way that the masses—who are absolutely disarmed—would rush and attack the French soldiers with their bare fists if they allowed themselves to be guided by their feelings instead of by their brains.

A real statesman tries to attain his object without humiliating the defeated enemy. This is the very A. B. C. of statesmanship. Bismarck, who in reality was very different from the man of blood and iron he is now said to have been, gave a typical example of wisdom and moderation in 1866, after Austria had been defeated by Prussia. He refused to allow the King of Prussia to march triumphantly into Vienna, he avoided all victorious demonstrations which would breed rancor among the vanquished, he was careful not to deprive Austria of any provinces or towns. He saw beyond the present into the future. He wanted reconciliation between the two peoples for he meant to keep Austria as friend and ally for the future.

Compare this attitude with that of the Allies in regard to Germany. On the strength of a fiction in which no thinking person believes, namely that Germany alone was responsible for the war, humiliations without end have been piled on the defeated. By the Treaty of Versailles, undoubtedly the most stupid document of modern history, the victorious powers under the cover of justice call upon the worst instincts of their own and of the defeated peoples, creating not only material destruction but moral decadence. Their grasping cupidity, posing as the hand of righteousness, first deprived Germany of raw stuffs, colonies, fleet, airplanes, artillery and army and then demanded reparation amounts of such magnitude that they can only be reckoned in astronomic figures. Meanwhile the Allies did not hesitate to take over enemy property in Allied countries. They succeeded in making the mark, like Balzac's Peau de Chagrin, shrink until there now reigns such a state of chaos in Germany that France—almost on the verge of bankruptcy—and England—with some two million unemployed—feel the effects.

They have furthermore strengthened German reaction and encouraged German nationalists whose one desire is to overthrow the Republic. In other words, they have strengthened the very elements they claimed they went to war to destroy. Finally, they have managed to discredit the Social-Democrats in the eyes of the German people. The Social-Democrats, being in power in Germany and obliged to give in to every Allied demand, have lost all prestige. In short the Allies have succeeded in undermining the only party with whom they knew they could live in peace. This is and was a policy of rank insanity.

To realise fully what a regression in civilisation this policy implies one need only look back a hundred years or so. At that time Europe had watched the French Revolution with horror and misgiving exactly the same as that with which the Western powers have watched Soviet Russia. Coalitions had been formed against the rebel power. During the whole Napoleonic era Europe lived in a state of perpetual upheaval and terror. And yet, in 1815, after Napoleon's fall, Europe made no attempt to weaken France by cutting her boundaries or trying to ruin the country economically. Europe was willing to let bygones be bygones and looked upon the French people and their new government with sincere goodwill. Instead of being hedged off behind a fence as were the German delegates at Versailles, Talleyrand, the French spokesman, was admitted everywhere at the Vienna Congress on an equal footing—more than that, he was admired and feted as the most brilliant personality of the conference.

Whoever has visited Germany of late and has looked ever so little below the surface must have detected signs of dissolution and disintegration. One political crime follows another. Industry will soon stagnate owing to lack of coal, commerce is being crippled because of the mark's fantastic tumbles. Thinking people in Germany are on the verge of despondency, while the masses are becoming completely demoralised. The common man who, in Germany, used to be a model of honesty, thrift and industry, is growing careless and shiftless, shirking as much as he can, taking whatever he can lay his hands on. The sight of profiteers and the prosperity of those who seem to thrive on his misery make him burn with hatred for the bourgeois and he seeks stimulus in the fanaticism of communist theories. The German workman does not want to grind and toil when all he makes is to benefit the enemy only. The German people, as a mass, does not want to become the gigantic slave or thrall of its former enemies. German officials who before the war were poor but proud are now desperately poor and inevitably less proud, consequently no longer incorruptible, as before. The German Republic stands in great danger of being swept by hunger revolutions, plundering and confiscation of private property; it is threatened with economic and political chaos, followed by brutal reaction.

And in the midst of the general dissolution the young generation in Germany lives in a world of hazy unreality. German youth is lost in abstractions as to the future; it lives in a world that bears no relation to real life; it dreams about the coming of a new religion; it worships prophets of mysticism whose melodious words fail to hide the abject poverty of their ideas. Its tendency in art is futuristic. It cares little for the problems of the day. It feels no desire to free its country from the enemy's yoke and still less does it long to play a part in regenerating national character by trying to impose a standard of plain old fashioned honesty in place of the morbid vacillation, indifference, shiftlessness, dishonesty, violence and murder which now reign in Germany.

Germany is a Republic whose republican ideal is still to be born. A nation cannot change its way of thinking in a year or two. For more than a thousand years Germany has been monarchistic. It cannot be expected to become republican simply because a few men scribble a constitution on a piece of paper. Look at Russia. During the Czarist regime Russians complained most bitterly about the despotic political police system. Today, under the so-called dictature of the proletariat the same system flourishes. Russians still continue to be spied upon, cast into prison, subjected to torture and arbitrary execution. The only difference is that the institution previously called ochrana is now called tcheka. It is worse than before, if possible. At any rate it is led by the same men.

Europe's old ideals have disappeared. Liberty is dead. In 1913 I went from Copenhagen to Tunis without a passport. Today I cannot take the half hour trip from Helsingor to Helsingborg without one. Every individual, today, is dependent on the goodwill of the police. Nor is there liberty to work and reap the results of one's strength and will to work. In Germany taxes are so high that if business people were to be absolutely honest in making out their taxation papers they would have to close their shops.

Only one power in the world, the United States, has found its equilibrium after the crisis. The United States has not necessarily preserved liberty—of that there never was any inordinate amount in the sweet land of the free—but she has at any rate protected and increased her material profits and now, after a temporary eclipse, has found her sound political judgment again. The only remedy for Europe's evils would be for America to assume political and economic leadership of the unfortunate continent. But as that is scarcely possible, Europe will have to work out her own salvation, and in the process Germany's evolution will play a vital role.

Yale Now Has Endowment Of $32,662,011

(China Press Correspondence)

New Haven, Conn. (by mail).—Endowment of Yale University was increased by $6,985,001, bringing its total to $32,662,011, in the year ended June 30 last, according to the report of the university treasurer, George Parmly Day. An unusually large number of gifts to meet the conditions of the $3,000,000 subscribed to the general endowment by Mrs. Stephen V. Harkness, also were announced.

Gifts for building and other non-permanent funds aggregated $1,651,290, while gifts to income were $740,642. Included in the latter were $185,000 from the General Education Board and $30,000 from the Commonwealth Fund to enable the Yale School of Medicine to reconstruct two wards in the New Haven Hospital and to build laboratories in that institution, $70,000 more from the Commonwealth Fund to the department of surgery, and $286,864 through 9,493 contributors to the Alumni Fund, the principal of which was also increased by $147,060.

A new section of the report summarises the work of the department of university health, which gave 2,767 medical examinations, 915 orthopedic and 9,012 consultations. The bureau of appointments reported the year's total value of scholarships, fellowships and loans to students at about $200,000, while self-supporting students reported they had earned in term time and vacation more than $170,000.

In the sections dealing with the investments of the university the average yield received from all investments by Yale is given as 5.29 percent.

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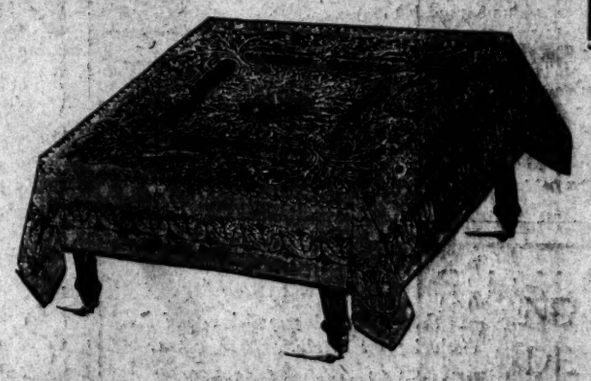

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The China Press
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SHANGHAI, SUN DAY, JANUARY 14, 1923

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THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

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All Tenders shall close on the 10th March, 1923.

K. Y. YAO,
General Manager.
The Chinese Government Telegraph Material Supply Department,
27 Markham Road, Shanghai.
55263 J 24

Concession Francaise de Changhai

AVIS

ELECTIONS MUNICIPALES DU 17 JANVIER, 1923.

Candidatures presentees au Consulat General de France:

2 Janvier, 1923—A. CHAPEAUX
Candidat Francais.
3 Janvier, 1923—Dr. E. L. TARTOIS, Candidat Francais.
4 Janvier, 1923—W. J. N. DYER
Candidat Etranger
4 Janvier, 1923—F. SCHWYZER
Candidat Etranger
4 Janvier, 1923—H. J. SHERIDAN
Candidat Etranger
6 Janvier, 1923—Dr. A. VALLET
Candidat Francais.
8 Janvier, 1923—C. A. STIEBEL
Candidat Etranger.

ELECTION DE COMMISSAIRES FONCIERS DU 17 JANVIER, 1923.

6 Janvier, 1923—Vyvyan DENT
Candidat Etranger.
8 Janvier, 1923—J. M. TAVARES
Candidat Etranger
8 Janvier, 1923—Ch. BARRIERE
Candidat Francais.
8 Janvier, 1923—F. SALLOU
Candidat Francais.

Le Consul General de France,
A. WILDEN.
T. F. 105

Shanghai Paper Hunt Club

HUNT HANDICAP

The Hunt Handicap, open only to Members of the S. P. H. C. and ponies the bona-fide property of Members, will be run (weather permitting) over a course selected by the Stewards, on Saturday, 27th January, 1923. Ponies and riders to be qualified must have been through TWO Hunts during the present season to the satisfaction of the Stewards.

Entrance Fee $2, each entry, together with the name of the pony and standing weight of the rider, on entry form which may be obtained at the Grand Stand, must be sent to the Secretary or placed in the Club Box at the Grand Stand not later than 7 p.m. on Saturday, 20th January 1923. Riders of placed ponies must weigh in after the event to the satisfaction of the Stewards.

In the event of any material change in weight taking place after the closing of the entries, information to that effect must be lodged with the Stewards not later than upon on the day preceding that on which the Handicap is to be run; the Stewards reserve the right to alter the handicapping on receipt of such information.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary.
SHANGHAI PAPER HUNT CLUB.
55231

H. WYATT

(Late Chief Examiner, Appraising Department C. M. Customs)
Cargo Surveyor and Assessor, etc.
60 Kiangse Road.
(New Hong Yue Building)
Agent, Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada.
55355 F.13

Art Blossoms Florists

41B Kiangse Road.

Supply Blossoms Chaste virgens scarled aq passion cruns-on as hearts pure beautiful and fragrant. Opening day, Monday 15th January.

55260 J.14

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I, CHUN BING HIM, (陳炳謙) of No. 91, Range Road, Shanghai am not, and do not hold myself responsible for any liability whatsoever incurred by my son, CHUN KEE KIANG (陳其鏡) and that any expectation of such liability may be defeated by a Will and/or Codicil that I may leave concerning the disposition of my estate after death.
Shanghai, January 15th, 1923.
55362 J 14

NOTICE

All business connections between the undersigned are hereby discontinued as from December, 1922. All Powers of Attorney granted and held by the undersigned are hereby revoked and cancelled.

Wm. KATZ
S. ZIMMERMAN
V. F. ZIMMERMAN.
55319 J 16

Hankow and Ports

The Hoong On S. S. Co's Steamer Chang-on, Captain K. C. Lee, will leave from the Ningshao Wharf, Chinese Bund Nantao, on Tuesday, the 16th, Jan., at about 12 o'clock (midnight). Cabins fitted with steam heater. Passage Money, Shanghai to Hankow, $40 single and $60 return. For Freight or Passage apply to office of the Company No. 1B Hankow Road, Telephones Freight 1520, Passage 3283.

55352 J.16

Hankow and Ports

The Hoong On S.S. Co's Steamer "Teh-Hsing", Capt. T. S. Chia, will leave from the Ningshao Wharf Chinese Bund, Nantao, on Sunday, the 14th Jan., at about 12 o'clock (midnight). Passage Money, Shanghai to Hankow, $40 single and $60 return. For Freight or Passage apply to office of the Company No. 1B Hankow Road, Telephones Freight 1520 Passage 3283.

55279 J 14

NATIONAL LOANS

Subscribers to the National Loans of the Third Year of the Republic (1914) and the Eleventh Year of the Republic (1922) are hereby notified that drawings for the redemption of the above Loans will be held this year as follows:

1st December, 1923: 6th Drawing of the Third Year Loan ($2,750,000); redemption begins 31st December:

10th May, 1923: 1st Drawing of the Eleventh Year Loan ($1,000,000); redemption begins 31st May:

10 November, 1923: 2nd Drawing of the Eleventh Year Loan ($1,000,000); redemption begins 30th November.

As the sixth redemption instalment ($4,638,740), due on the Fourth Year Loan, is the final one, no Drawing will take place; but redemption of the remaining undrawn Bonds will commence on 12th April.

The service of the above three Loans is conducted independently, and forms no part, of the National Consolidated Loan Service.

F. A. AGLEN,
Inspector General of Customs.
Inspectorate General of Customs, Peking, 6th January, 1923.
55293 J 18

HENRI DARVIOT'S BURGUNDIES

Burgogne — Beaujolais
Chablis — Mercurey
Pouilly — Beaune
Volnay — Nuits
Pommard — Corton
Chambertin
and
Sparkling Red

A new shipment of the above excellent Burgundies has just arrived.

Garner, Quelch & Co.
73, 73A Szechuen Road, Shanghai.
Tel. C. 2021.

NEW MOTOR CAR CHEAP

Advertiser expects new Sedan from factory shortly. Account leaving will sell ten percent below cost, Address to Box 453. The China Press.

LOST

A Godown bill of the Fou Sing No. 2 Flour Mill, No. 1782, for 1,000 bales of "Green Warship" Brand Flour (a name of Yah Sheng 洽記 stamped thereon) was lost. Have Notified the said mill to register the loss and cancel the bill, public are warned against negotiation.

A similar Notice is appearing in the Shun Pao and Sin Wan Pao.
CHEN YAH SHENG.
陳洽盛
55323 J 16

REMOVAL NOTICE

Offices of R. D. Bunn, on and after January 15th, 1923, will be located at No. 6, Kiukiang Road, 4th floor. Telephone No. 1146.

55358 J.19

Notice of Removal

The China Mail Steamship Co., Ltd., will move from corner of Kiukiang and Szechuen Roads, on or about January 15th, to new offices on ground floor of the Kungping Building, 21 Jinkee Road.
Telephones: Central 4773 & 6313.
55337 J 31

The International Recreation Club

KIANGWAN RACES

NEW YEAR RACE MEETING, 1923.
17th, 19th, and 20th February, 1923.
(Saturday, Monday and Tuesday)
First Saddling Bell at 11.30 a.m. Daily.

FOURTH DAY

24th February, 1923 (Saturday).
First Saddling Bell at 1.00 p.m.

ATTENTION TO MEMBERS.
ENTRIES for all Races, except those otherwise stated, close on Thursday, 18th January, 1923, at 7 p.m., at the Club House, 126, Bubbling Well Road.
All Entries to be addressed to the Clerk of the Course and deposited in the Secretary's Office labelled "ENTRIES FOR THE KIANGWAN RACES."
Entry forms may be obtained upon application to the undersigned.

By order,
Y. S. DAY,
Secretary.
55201

We carry
a very large and assorted line of

MEMO BOOKS
PRICE BOOKS
RING BINDERS

Wilson-Jones De Luxe MEMO BOOKS and PRICE BOOKS, best Morocco leather covers, with Fillers and Indexes in all sizes.

Wilson-Jones De Luxe RING BINDERS in Morocco Leather and Canvas Bindings in all sizes.

BI-PLEX MEMO BOOKS in leather binding with perforated fillers.

BUDDY MEMO BOOKS in vest pocket and other sizes.

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.
22 Nanking Road
SHANGHAI

SAVING FUNDS

It is in our Saving Institution that must be mobilized the funds which properly belong to the field of house building activity. It is fundamental to the legitimate needs of home-owners that **Savings Funds** should first pass to the Savings Institutions. **Do your duty and subscribe at once to I.S.S. Premium Bonds.**

International Savings Society
7, Avenue Edouard VII
Shanghai

Is Your Complexion of Interest to You?

Ask your druggist to tell you about

VENUS BEAUTY PACK

The Liberty Toiletries Company, Limited

TO EXPORTERS

Ladies Neckwear made of finest laces, suitable for export to Australia, England and especially U. S. A. Affords sound profits. All materials typically native. Calls for inspection and samples invited.

NECKWEAR TRADING CO.,
18 Nanking Road.
55377

TO RENT—February 1st

Two Offices, 2nd Floor 37A Canton Road.
Floor Space 29 x 30—Tls. 70.00
,, ,, 19 x 21—Tls. 60.00
Apply to:
THE AULT & WIBORG CHINA Company
No. 37 Canton Road. 55379 J 18

Business and Official Notices

Cercle Sportif Francais

Fancy Dress Masked Ball Saturday, 20th January 1923

The Committee beg to inform the Members of the C. S. F. that Saturday, 20th January, 1923, has been fixed for a FANCY DRESSED MASKED BALL.

Fancy dresses are compulsory for ladies and gentlemen.

Tickets can be had
through Members only
Tickets $3.00
Supper will be served at 12.30 and 1.30 a.m.
Supper will be served at 12.30
Tables must be booked in advance.
Apply to the Manager.
Supper $1.25

THE COMMITTEE.
55189

HOW WE GET "PEP"

Speaking on the problem of nutrition at the British Association Annual Meeting, held in September last, Professor E. F. Cathcart emphasised the high dietetic value of meat. He suggested that its nutritional importance depended not merely on the high biological value of its protein but also on the fact that meat acted as a stimulant of cellular activity, thus supplying what our American friends expressively call "pep."

It is doubtless this factor that explains the great success of Bovril, and accounts for its popularity. It explains in scientific language how and why "Bovril prevents that sinking feeling."

Dr. Med. Alex. Renner

GENERAL PRACTITIONER AND SPECIALIST IN WOMEN'S AND INTERNAL DISEASES

11B Nanking Road
Tel. C. 6980
Office hours 11-1 and 4-6
Residence, Kalee Hotel
Tel. C. 666

Swiss Confederation

Registration of Swiss citizens.

All Swiss citizens residing in China (with the exception of those residing in the Provinces of Yunnan, Kweichow, Kwangsi, Kwangtung and Fukien) and who registered with the Swiss Consulate General before July 1st, 1922, are hereby requested to send in their Matriculation Cards for renewal, together with Mex. $2.00, being the fee for such renewal. (Personal attendance at the Consulate General is not necessary).

J. L. ISLER,
Swiss Consul-General.
Shanghai, 10th January, 1923.
55316

Chinese Government Railways.

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Line

On and from the 1st February, 1923, the passenger fares will be increased as shown on the fare lists which will soon be exhibited at the stations.

By order,
TRAFFIC MANAGER.
55286

Declaration

A Bank Order, No. 1755, due 3rd day of second 5th moon, for Taels 9,000 issued by the undersigned, was lost sometime ago and at same time already cancelled.

Lest same be forthcoming, we advertise in the Chinese and Foreign newspapers to declare again its cancellation and warn the public against negotiation.

TZU KONG BANK
聚康莊啓
55305 J. 14

The Office of Finance, Kiangsi Notification

The office of Finance, Kiangsi, wants to notify that owing to the local unrest and mutinies of this province during the last few months, some of the holders of the Kiangsi Provincial Bonds of the 10th year of the Chinese Republic reported to this office that they had lost the following numbers of the said bonds:

(Yuan Class 元字)	No. 00038—00044	($1,000 per bond)	
,, ,,	No. 01374—01382	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	No. 01414—01458	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	No. 01608—01840	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	No. 02058 ($1,000)		
,, ,,	No. 02061—02068	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	No. 02948—02958	,, ,,	,,
(Hen Class 享字)	No. 00450 ($100)		
,, ,,	No. 02542—02554	($100 per bond)	
,, ,,	No. 02580—02594	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	No. 02699—02801	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	No. 03155—03160	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	No. 03311—03436	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	No. 07346—07371	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	No. 07373—07378	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	No. 07747—07756	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	No. 07944—07947	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	No. 08043 (100)		
,, ,,	No. 08095—08099	,, ,,	,,

Since these lost numbers have been verified and also replaced with new ones by the Office of Finance, therefore they (the lost numbers) are *valueless*.
55375

THE CHINA EMBROIDERY CO. IN THE CENTRAL BAZAAR

TO CELEBRATE ITS OPENING
WILL GIVE **EACH PURCHASER** DURING THE NEXT TWO WEEKS A HANDSOME
FREE GIFT

Special offerings of hand embroidered Cushions, Table Cloths, Handbags, Wall-Pictures, etc.
10 Discount for a Limited Period Only
The Choice Artistry of China is Combined under this Great Sale.
Cor. Nanking and Kiangse Rd.
55072

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Having arrived a splendid collection of Florentine Marble Statuary of exceptional beauty, the closing of the *Exhibition, at 33 Avenue Edward VII*, has been postponed up to *February 10th 1923*. Prices ranging from $1.00 up to $1.000.00 Open from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

55210

The well-known

JUNKER & RUH-STOVES

SALAMANDER FORM

IN STOCK.

China Export—Import—
and Bank—Co.

10 Kiangse Road. Tel. C. 1827
55169

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India Australia and China

Incorporated in England by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £2,000,000
Reserve Fund £2,000,000
Reserve Liabilities .. £3,000,000

Head Office:
38 Bishopsgate London, E. C.
Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Duncan Carmichael,
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
Sir William Henry Neville Goschen, K.B.E.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
Sir John Newall Jordan, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., K.C.B.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq. M. P.
James Maxwell Grant Prophit, Esq
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster and Parrs Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Alor Star (Kedah)	Haiphong	Peking
Amritsar	Hongkong	Penang
Bangkok	Iloilo	Pukei
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Karachi	Saigon
Calcutta	Kobe	Seremban
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cawnpore	Madras	Singapore
Cebu	Manila	Sourabaya
Colombo	Medan	Taiping
Delhi	New York	Tavoy
Hankow	Penang	Tientsin
Harbin		Yokohama

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection. Travellers' Letter of Credit issued and every description of Banking business undertaken.

G. J. SCOTT,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

(Affiliated to the Societe Generale de Belgique.)

	Frs.
Capital (subscribed)	100,000,000
Capital (paid up)	75,000,000
Reserves	21,852,280

Head office: Brussels
Branches and Agencies at:
LONDON, MANCHESTER, PARIS, NEW YORK, BUCHAREST, BRAILA, COLOGNE, CAIRO, ALEXANDRIA, TANTAH, PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HANKOW.
ALLIED BANKS:
BANCO DE CARTAGENA, MADRID, with Branches in SPAIN and MOROCCO.
WIENER BANK-VEREIN, VIENNA, with Branches in AUSTRIA, ITALY (TYROL), and YUGO-SLAVIA.
ALLGEMEINER BOEHMISCHER BANK-VEREIN, PRAGUE, with Branches in CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.
SOCIETE EN COMMANDITE FRANCO-BELGE, A. KOUYOUMDJISKY AND CO., SOFIA.
LANDESBANK FUER BOSNIEN UND HERCTGOVINA, SERAJEVO, with Branches in YUGO-SLAVIA.
Correspondents in all parts of the world.
Every description of banking business transacted.

L. STRAETMANS,
Manager.

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce

Authorized Capital
U. S. $10,000,000
Paid up Capital U.S. $ 5,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING

Branches:

HANKOW	SHANGHAI
MANILA	SHIHKIACHWANG
HARBIN	TIENTSIN
PEKING	TSINANFU

Correspondents all over the World.

Every kind of banking business transacted.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce is prepared to open Savings Accounts in local $, Taels, G$, £, Frs. and Yen on very favorable terms. Prospectus will be mailed on request.

SHANGHAI OFFICE:
11A Nanking Road
Telephone C. 5841, 5842, 5843
Telegraphic address: Sinambank

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $20,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £4,500,000
Silver $23,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors $20,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. A. Q. Lang, Chairman.
D. G. M. Bernard, Esq.
Deputy Chairman.
A. M. Bowes Smith, Esq.
G. M. Dodwell, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
P. H. Holyoak, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr,
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
H. P. White, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hon. Mr. A. G. Stephen.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Iloilo	Penang
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Johore	Saigon
Bombay	Kobe	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Canton	London	Singapore
Chefoo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Sungei-Patani
Dairen	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Haiphong	Peking	Vladivostock
Hamburg	New York	Yokohama
Hankow		
Harbin		

London Bankers:
London County Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Local Bills Discounted.
Credits granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

G. H. STITT,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,060,000
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	Kup. Tls. 3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head Office:
Paris, 9 Rue Boudreau
London Office:
64 Old Broad Street, E. C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Societe Generale pour favoriser le developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Paris: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Milan: Credito Italiano.
Rome: Banco di Roma.
New York: The Irving National Bank.
San Francisco: The Crocker National Bank of San Francisco.

BRANCHES IN ASIA

Bombay	Harbin	Shanghai
Chanchun	Hongkong	Tientsin.
Chefoo	Manchouli	Urumtchi
Dairen	Kashgar	Vladivostock
Hailar	Newchwang	Yokohama
Hankow	Peking	Kobe

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars. Terms on application. Local Bills discounted.
Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES.
L. Jesierski,
Th. de Kraywossewski,
P. Petithuguenin.
Managers for Branches in Asia.

Bank of Communications,

Specially authorised by Presidential Mandates of April 7, 1914, and October 31, 1915.
Capital Dollars 15,000,000.00

Head Office: Peking.
Over 60 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centres in China.
Agencies abroad: Singapore, Hongkong, Tokio (Japan).
Shanghai Branch: 14 The Bund.
Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted on approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
SHEN CHU-HSU, Manager.
T. S. WONG Sub-Manager.
T. D. WOO, " "
S. T. HUANG, " "

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1.00 will be received.
Not more than $200 will be received during one month from any single Depositor.
Interest at the rate of 2.½ % per annum will be allowed upon the monthly minimum balance.
The maximum balance on which interest will be allowed is $5,000.00.
Deposits may be withdrawn on Demand. Accounts will be kept either in Dollars or Taels, Local Currency, at the option of the Depositor.
Depositors will be presented with Pass Books, in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.
OFFICE HOURS: 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturdays, 10 a.m. to noon.

The Bank Of Canton, Limited

Incorporated 1912.
Capital Authorised £1,200,000-0-0
Capital Paid-up ..£1,066,520-0-0
Reserve Fund H. K. $800,000.00

HEAD OFFICE:
No. 6 Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong.

OFFICES:
Shanghai, New York, Canton and Bangkok.

SHANGHAI OFFICE:
No. 1 and 2 Ningpo Road.

AGENCIES:

Honolulu	San Francisco	Kobe
London	Sourabaya	Batavia
Manila	Singapore	Canada
Yokohama	Samarang	etc.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
WONG WEN-KUANG,
Manager.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
41 Kiangse Road.

Telephone C. 1941.
Telegraphic Address: "Knabex"

Capital ..... Yen 10,000,000
Head Office ..... Peking.
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.
Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T.T. Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc. etc.
Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.
Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.
Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.
Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.
Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsingtao, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.
Y. KATADA, Manager.
M. P. CHANG, Sub-Manager

SINO-ITALIAN BANK

Aut. Cap. Silver Dollars. 4,800,000
Aut. Cap. Gold It. Lire 16,000,000
Paid up Capital ..Silver $1,200,000
Paid up Cap. Gold It. Lire 4,000,000
Reserves Silver $100,000
Head Office: Shanghai.
Branches:
Hankow, Peking, S'hai, Tientsin
Bankers:
Italy: Credito Italiano.
England: Credito Italiano, National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ld., Glyn Mills and Currie.
France: Banque Francaise et Italienne pour l'Amerique du Sud Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris Banque Italo Belge.
United States: Credito Italiano Equitable Trust Company.
Canada: Canadian Bank of Commerce.
South America: Banca Italo Belga
Switzerland: Banca Unione di Credito.
Banque Commerciale de le Baie Lee & Co.'s Bank.
Banca Unione de Credito.
Belgium—Credit General Liegeois
Current, fixed and savings accounts carried in Taels, Dollars, Sterling, U.S. Gold, Italian Lire, Francs and other currencies. Terms on application.
General banking business transacted. Special facilities for Italian exchange.
Telegraphic Address: Sinit
SHANGHAI, No. 16 Kiukiang Rd.
Tel. C. Nos. 5090 and 5091.
Managers' Office Central 3095.
C. MARMONT,
CHIN YU SHU,
(General Managers.

International Banking Corporation

Capital ..... U.S. $5,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits .....U.S. $10,458,137

Owned by the National City Bank of New York.

Head Office:
60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
London Office: 36 Bishopsgate, E.C
Lyons Office: 27 Place Tolozan.

San Francisco Office:
232 Montgomery Street.

BRANCHES:

CHINA	PHILIPPINES	
Shanghai	Manila	
Peking	Cebu	
Tientsin	SPAIN	
Hankow	Barcelona	
Harbin	Madrid	
Hongkong	STRAITS	
Canton	Singapore	
INDIA	DOMINICA	
Bombay	Santo Domingo	
Calcutta	Sanchez	
Rangoon	San Francisco	
	San Pedro	
JAPAN	Santiago	
Tokyo	Puerto Plata	
Yokohama	Barahona	
Kobe	La Vega	
JAVA	PANAMA	
Batavia	Panama	
Soerabaya	Colon	

We are also able to offer our Customers the services of the Branches of the National City Bank of New York in the principal countries of South America, Central America and in the West Indies.
Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. Gulland, Manager.
1A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital	$60,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	$12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund	$2,443,700.00
Special Reserve Fund	$3,534,600.00

Head Office: Peking.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifeng	Hankow
Chanchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hauchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtao	Yangchow	Chungking

Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, Berlin, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Osaka and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
3 Hankow Road.

Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

Sung Han-chang,
Manager.

Kincheng Banking Corporation 金城銀行

Sanctioned by Ministry of Finance and registered in Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce in accordance with Banking and Company Laws.

Authorised Capital ..$5,000,000
Paid-up Capital $5,000,000
Reserved Fund .....$ 600,000

Head Office: Tientsin.

Branches and Sub-Branches: Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hankow, Nanking and Peng-pu.
Correspondents in all important places of the world.
President: Chow Tso Ming.
Manager, Shanghai Branch: S. Y. Tien.
Sub-Manager, Shanghai Branch: C. C. Woo.
Every description of Banking Business transacted.
Savings Accounts kept in Tientsin and Shanghai Offices.
Cable Address. "Kincheng"
Shanghai.
Tel. Nos.
General Office: C. 2800
Manager's Office: C. 1350
Foreign Dept. C. 2449

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappy

(Netherlands Trading Society)
Established 1824

Paid-up-Capital: Guilders 80,000,000 (about £6,666,666)
Reserve Funds: Guilders 19,445,271 (about £1,620,434.)
Special Reserve: Guilders 22,660,000 (about £1,888,333)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches

Bandjermasin	Pekalongan
Bandoeng	Palembang
Bombay	Penang
Calcutta	Pontianak
Cheribon	Rangoon
Djember	Semarang
Djokjakarta	Singapore
Hongkong	Soerabaya
Kobe	Soerakarta
Kota-Radja	Tegal
Makassar	Tjilatjap
Medan	Weltevreden
Padang	

London Bankers
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.
The Bank buys, sells and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.
Shanghai Interest Allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

M. J. HERBSCHLEB,
Agent.

行銀亞東
The Bank of East Asia Ltd.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
No. 10, Kiukiang Road.

Authorised Capital $10,000,000.00
Paid up Capital.. $.5,000,000.00
Reserved Fund .. $200,000.00
HEAD OFFICE: Hongkong.
BRANCHES: Canton, Saigon.
LONDON BANKERS: London Joint City and Midland Bank.
Correspondents in all principal cities of the world. All kinds of banking business transacted.
Interest allowed on current deposits and fixed deposits.
Loans granted on approved securities.

R. CHENG,
Manager.

The Chekiang Industrial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1908

Capital $2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund $206,400.00
Undivided Profits ... $120,751.00

Head Office and Branches:
Hangchow, Shanghai, Haimon, Hankow, and Lanchi.
Domestic Agencies:
Throughout CHINA'S principal Cities.
Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, Rotterdam, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Hamburg, Berlin, Tokyo, Kobe, Yokohama, Osaka, Hakodate, Seoul, Fusan and Hongkong.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and fixed Deposits according to arrangements.
Saving Accounts at 4% compound interest.
Every description of Banking and Exchange transacted.

LI MING, Manager.
SHANGHAI BRANCH:
14 Hankow Road.
Tel. C. 7130, Manager's Office.
C. 7121, 7122, 7123 and 7124, General Office.
Cable Address:
"CHINDUBANK" Shanghai.

Banque De L'Indo-Chine

	Francs.
Subscribed Capital	72,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	68,400,000.00
Reserve Fund (1-6-20)	69,500,000.00

Head Offices:
No. 96 Boulevard Hanoomann, Paris.

Branches and Agencies:

Saigon	Ppom-Penh	Battambang
Haiphong	Hanoi	Tourane
Peking	Hankow	Tientsin
Hongkong	Canton	Mengtze
Singapore	Pondichery	Bangkok
Papeete	Shanghai	Noumea
	Djibouti	Yunnanfu

London Bankers:
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris—Credit Lyonnais

The Shanghai Agency undertakes all Banking and Exchange operations; grants credits on goods and approved securities; opens current and fixed deposit accounts in taels and francs according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1918
Head Office: TIENTSIN

Subscribed Capital	$3,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	$1,500,000.00
Reserve Fund	$ 180,000.00

Managing Director: T. Clarence Sun
Deputy Managing Director: Nieh Chi-wei

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries:

Tientsin	Chinking	Ichang	Yokohama
Shanghai	Soochow	Changsha	Chicago
Peking	Wusieh	Shasi	Philadelphia
Hankow	Hsuchow	Wuhu	Seattle
Nanking	Ningpo	London	Baltimore
Yangchow	Shaoshing	New York	Cleveland
Hangchow	Canton	San Francisco	Detroit
Pongpu	Hongkong	Boston	Buffalo
Changchun	Chengteh	Tokio	Pittsburgh
Antung	Chengchow	Osaka	Montreal
Kiukiang	Tsinkiangpu	Kobe	St. Louis
			Cincinnati

Shanghai Branch:

And also in other principal cities in foreign countries.
S 441 Ningpo Road.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in taels, dollars, and other currencies according to arrangement.
Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. B. Sun, Manager,
T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager.

The Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank, Ltd.

Head Offices 9 Ningpo Road

Capital	$2,500,000.00
Reserve	$420,000.00

Every description of modern banking and exchange business transacted—Personal, National & International.

Branches and Agencies:
In principal cities throughout China
Foreign Correspondents:

London	New York	Yokohama
Paris	Chicago	Tokyo
Marseilles	Seattle	Osaka
Amsterdam	San Francisco	Manila
Berlin	Singapore	

Cable Address: "COMSAVBANK"

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.

Capital Fully Paid Up	$2,500,000.00
Reserved Fund	$750,000.00

Head Office: Shanghai:—Peking & Kiangse Roads.
Manager's Office Cen. 2650.
Telephones: General Office Cen. 2613, 2614 and 2615.
Foreign Exchange Dept. C. 7413.
Branches: Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden, Harbin.
Foreign Correspondents: London, New York, San Francisco, Paris, Berlin, Zurich Hamburg, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, and Osaka.
Domestic Correspondents at all principal cities in China.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, and Yen.
Interest allowed on Deposit at call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.
Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.
Credit granted on approved securities.
SAVING ACCOUNTS 4% PER ANNUM
Every description of banking business transacted.
MODERN SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT.

Weather Report

Jan. 12.—Two anticyclones; one central over the Bonin, the other advancing over central China. The depression is crossing Korea ENE ward. Cyclonic circulation on both sides of Korea. Regular monsoon South of Shantung. Fine and sunny day in the North. Overcast or cloudy skies in our Valley and in the South.

Jan. 13.—Cloudy and rather fine weather. The pressure has increased during the night. NEly breezes.

Tientsin Bankers Approve Demand To Save Funds

(China Press Service)

Peking, Jan. 12.—The demand of the Shanghai Chinese Bankers' Association and Chinese General Chamber of Commerce to conserve the increased Customs revenue accruing to China when the new tariff comes into operation for the consolidation of the sinking fund for Domestic loans has been echoed by the Chinese bankers at Tientsin.

The Government has received a telegram from the Chinese Bankers Association at the Northern port, emphasising the grave danger to the financial world in the event of the service of Domestic Loans being unfavorably affected.

HANKOW TRADE

(Independent News Service)

Hankow, Jan. 8.—The exports of Chinese produce in 1922 from Hankow to the United States amounted to $13,900,000 as compared with $7,340,000 in 1921. This represents an 88 percent increase of export trade from Hankow America in 1922.

Share Market

Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Co., in their share report issued yesterday state:

During the past week the local market has been restricted owing to the approach of the Chinese New Year Settlement. Cottons depreciated during the week to the following quoted cash buying rates on January 10, Ewos 12.85, Orientals 8.50, but a small demand has improved prices to Ewos 13, Orientals 8.90 cash buyers quoted on January 12.

With the improvement in the price of rubber both on the London and Singapore markets, as advised in our report of "Rubber Auctions," there has been more enquiry for rubber shares at slightly higher rates generally, but the market is inclined to remain quiet, though steady, until after the Chinese New Year.

The following London Market latest quotations received during the past week show little change from those of last week:

Chinese Government 5 percent Reorg. Gold Loan 1913—British Issue, Buyers £74.10.0 and Sellers £76.10.0.

Chinese Government 5 percent Reorg. Gold Loan 1913—French Issue, Buyers £70.0.0 and Sellers £72.0.0.

Chinese Government 5 percent Reorg. Gold Loan 1913—German Issue, Sellers £67.10.0.

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China. Buyers £18.2.6 and Sellers £18.10.0.

Chinese Engineering and Mining Co., "Bearer," Buyers £2.15.6 and Sellers £2.19.6.

Shanghai Electric Construction Co., "Bearer," Sellers £19.17.6.

Shell Transport and Trading Co., "Bearer," Buyers £4.2.6. and Sellers £4.5.6.

Gula-Kalumpong Rubber Estates, Ltd., Buyers £1.9.6 and Sellers £1.11.0.

Chinese Government 5 percent Gold Loan 1912, Sellers £73.10.0.

Indo-China S. N. Co., Pref. Ord., Buyers £5.0.0.

Shanghai Waterworks Co., Regd., Buyers £24.12.6 and Sellers £25.15.0.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

	Sh. Tls.
Subscribed Capital	5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

THE SHANGHAI INDUSTRIAL BANKING CORPORATION

Head Office: SHANGHAI.
Branch: 17 & 18 Kiukiang Road
Capital $1,000,000
Paid-up ..... $ 250,000
Fixed Deposit Capital ... $ 500,000
Domestic Agencies
In principal commercial centers in China.
Foreign Correspondence
In all important places of the world.
General Banking, Business of every description transacted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangements.
Savings Accounts at 5% compound interest.
Special Saving Accounts for Laborers.
ROBERT LEE, Gen. Manager.
K. L. SUNG, Manager.
S. Y. FONG, Sub-Manager.
Cable Address: "BANKSIBOO"
Tel. C. 7207, Manager's Office.
C. 6415, Foreign Dept.
C. 6414, General Office.

Sailed from Shanghai

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

Sylvan Arrow	Dec. 14
Tenyo Maru	Dec. 21
President Lincoln	Jan. 5
Korea Maru	Jan. 7
President Taft	Jan. 8
Nanking	Jan. 9
Standard Arrow	Jan. 10
Ibukisan Maru	Jan. 10

FOR VANCOUVER

Canadian Winner	Dec. 16
Empress of Australia	Dec. 25

FOR SEATTLE

President Jackson	Dec. 17
Shidzuoka Maru	c. 24
President Jefferson	Jan. 1
Arabia Maru	Jan. 10
President Grant	Jan. 12

FOR PORTLAND

Bratsberg	Dec. 31

FOR NEW YORK

City of Pittsburg	Dec. 11
Hamburg Maru	Dec. 17
Calchas	Dec. 19
Cokesit	Dec. 27
Jadden	Jan. 6
Erle	Jan. 6
Gothic Prince	Jan. 8

FOR LONDON

Kitano Maru	Dec. 14
Mentor	Dec. 17
City of Pekin	Dec. 21
Kashgar	Dec. 23
Haruna Maru	Jan. 2
Glaucus	Jan. 2
Plassy	Jan. 6
Eumaeus	Jan. 6
Gleniffer	Jan. 7
Theseus	Jan. 10
Kamo Maru	Jan. 13

FOR LIVERPOOL

Meriones	Dec. 13
Neleus	Dec. 24
Oanfa	Dec. 25

FOR COPENHAGEN

Panama	Jan. 4

FOR ROTTERDAM

Oldekerk	Jan. 13

FOR HAMBURG

Ermland	Dec. 12
Shunko Maru	Dec. 13
Atlas Maru	Jan. 5
Schlesien	Jan. 9
Carnarvonshire	Jan. 13

FOR MARSEILLES

Com. Mages	Dec. 15
Andre Lebon	Jan. 5
Com. Dorise	Jan. 12

FOR TRIESTE

Nippon	Dec. 21

FOR INDIA

Sicilia	Dec. 15
Tanda	Dec. 28
Kochi Maru	Jan. 6
Gregory Apcar	Jan. 10

Passengers Departed

Per Adl. O. Line s.s. President Grant for Seattle: Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Smith, Miss F. E. Webster, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Koohne, Misses C. E. Merill, C. S. Wu, Messrs. J. O. Kulitch, M. A. Hofer, G. E. Paradissis, H. S. Wheeler, W. G. Higgins, A. Strok; for Victoria: Mr. and Mrs. C. Tsur, Mr. H. Ludlow; for Yokohama: Capt. T. R. Parker; for Kobe: Mr. and Mrs. Kermit Roosevelt, Messrs. J. E. Willard, H. S. De Vault, P. H. Bordwell, W. M. Hilsbury, R. M. Mauldin.

Financial And Commercial News The World's Markets

Money Exchange

Shanghai, January 13, 1923

Mexican Dollars

Market	72.275
Native Interest	10

Shanghai Gold Bars 978

Touch	332
Copper Cash	241.000
Bar Silver	31⅛

Bar London rate

Paris on London	66.60
New York on London	467¾

Banks Opening Selling Rates

London

Telegraphic Transfer 3s.	0 1/16 d.
Demand 3s.	0 3/16 d.

New York

Telegraphic Transfer	70⅛
Demand	70¾

OPENING RATES

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Opening quotations 9:30 a.m.

BANKS SELLING RATES

London (T.T.)	3/0¼
London (T.T.)	3/0⅝
London 4 m-s	3/0⅛
India (T.T.)	224
France (T.T.)	1010
America (T.T.)	70½
Hongkong (T.T.)	74¾
Japan (T.T.)	69½
Batavia (T.T.)	179
Straits (T.T.)	77¾

BANKS BUYING RATE

London 4 m-s Credits	3/1⅝
London 4 m-s Docts	3/2
London 6 m-s Credits	3/2¼
London 6 m-s Docts	
France 4 m-s	1060
America 4 m-s L/c	74
Docs	74½

Gold Dollars: Bank Buying Rates

@ 72=Tls. 138.89
@ exch. 72.5=Mex. $191.57

Sovereign Bank Buying Rate

@ 3s. 1⅛d.=Tls. 6.46
@ exch. 72.5=Mex. $8.91

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR JANUARY

Hk. Tls. 5.80	@	3s. 1⅛d.	21
„ 1.26	@	71⅛	Gold $1
„ 1	@	980½	Fr. 10.92
„ 1	@	—	Marks —
„ 1	@	89	Yen 1.61
„ 1	@	230½	Rupees 2.57
„ 1	@	—	Roubles —
„ 1	@	1.50	Mex. $1.50
„ 1	@	13.90	Ltal. Lire 15.48

International Banking Corporation

CLOSING COUNTER RATES

Demand selling on America 71⅛
Demand buying on America 72
Demand selling on London 3s. 0⅜d.
Demand buying on London 3s. 1⅛d.

GOLD BAR QUOTATIONS

Morning

332.30	331.90
331.90	331.70
331.70	331.50
332.00	331.40
332.20	331.00
332.40	330.70
332.50	330.50
332.20	330.10
331.90	closed
332.10	

ROUBLE EXCHANGE

BANK'S BUYING RATE

Roubles 200,000 .....Tls. 100
Roubles 100 .....Mex. $0.07

SINO-ITALIAN BANK

BANK'S SELLING RATE

It. Lire 14.00=1 Tael
Swiss Frs. 3.68=1 Tael
Marks 6000=1 Tael

Equivalent Foreign Quotations

It. Lire 94.10=1 Pound Sterling
It. Lire 20.10=1 U. S. Dollar
It. Lire 141.30=100 Fr. Francs

Stock Exchange

Transactions

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Shanghai, January 13, 1923

OFFICIAL

Hall and Holtz $5.50
New Eng: (Pref) Tls. 5.25
Langkats (Comb.) Tls. 22.00 Mar. Tls. 21.25
Tls. 21.50 Cash
Senawangs Tls. 1.10
Chemors Tls. 0.85
Kedah Tls. 1.00
Dominions Tls. 1.85
Shanghai Klebangs Tls. 0.52½
Tebongs Tls. 1.20
Ziangbes Tls. 3.75
Tanah Merah Tls. 0.67½: 0.70
Batu Anams Tls. 0.80
Anglo Dutch Tls. 3.20
Butes Tls. 0.57½
Semambus Tls. 1.00: 1.05
Shanghai Tugs (Ord.) Tls. 87.00 March

UNOFFICIAL

Langkats (Comb.) Tls. 20.00 Cash
Tls. 21.00
Tls. 21.75
Tls. 22.25
Tls. 22.50 March
Ewo Mills (Ord.) Tls. 13.25
Shanghai Docks Tls. 95.00
Bukits Tls. 2.80
Unions Hk. $218.00

Chamberlain's Tablets.

These Tablets are intended especially for disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels. If you are troubled with heartburn, indigestion or constipation they will do you good.

Sold Everywhere

Exchange Fluctuations

Asia Banking Corporation

January 13, 1923

Spot and forward bar silver were each up ⅛d. in London yesterday. The New York price advanced to 65⅝ cents and the London-New York cross rate declined to 467¾.

The only changes in our official quotations here today were a drop in the Yen rate to 69½, in the Rupee rate to 224 and in the Franc rate to 1010.

Our market here today was steady and exceedingly quiet with very little business indeed passing. There were throughout the morning sellers of Sterling at 3-0⅝ January, 3-0⅝ February and 3-0¼ March.

There were sellers of Gold Dollars at 71½ January, 71¼ February and 71 for forward delivery. There were buyers at ⅛d. and ¼ point above these rate. There were sellers of Yen at 68⅛ for January with buyers at 68, and sellers for March at 68¾ with buyers at 468½.

Banks were quoting 3-1⅝ and 73¼ for Sterling and Gold Dollar bills for delivery prior to China New Year and 3-1¾ and 73 for subsequent deliveries.

There were buyers of Franc bills at 1050.

India bought silver again in London yesterday and China sold. The market closed steady. There was nothing doing in the New York market.

Shanghai Sharebrokers Association

Business Done

Shanghai, January 13, 1923

OFFICIAL

January 12

Langkats (Comb.) Tls. 19.75 Cash
Anglo Dutch Tls. 3.17½ Jan.

January 13

Telephones Tls. 73.00
Langkats (Comb.) Tls. 21.75 Mar. Tls. 22.00 March
Anglo Javas Tls. 6.10
Kedahs Tls. 1.02½
Sua Manggis Tls. 3.80

UNOFFICIAL

Telephones Tls. 73.50
Langkats (Comb.) Tls. 21.00 Mar. Tls. 21.50 March
Tebangs Tls. 1.20
Kedahs Tls. 1.02½

The Small Investors' Co.

Shanghai, January 13, 1923

BUSINESS REPORTED

Bukits Tls. 2.70
Anglo-Javas Tls. 6.20
Almas Tls. 6.25
Batu Annams Tls. 0.80
Chempedaks Tls. 5.25
Ziangbes Tls. 3.80
Tebongs Tls. 1.20, 1.25
Samagagas Tls. 0.65, 0.65½
Permatas Tls. 1.65
Oriental Cottons Tls. 9.05
New Engineering Pref.) Tls. 5.25
Ewo Cottons Tls. 13.10
Langkats Tls. 20.00, 20.50, 21.00
Langkats Tls. 21.00 21.50, 22.00 March

TAXI PHONE WEST 189
FORD HIRE SERVICE
$3 per hr. $1.00 per 20 min.
77 ROUTE VALLON

Review Of Shanghai Trade

(Continued from Page 1)

west. He has now exhausted his frontier and has either to become a real farmer or jump into the Pacific Ocean. The result has been that in Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, and in fact all along the Atlantic Coast, farms have been abandoned. The land has been worked out in a couple of hundred years.

China in that respect offers a good contrast, for the farms here have been worked for many hundred years and are still producing good crops. It follows that the Chinese farmer must know something about fertilisation or land culture that the American farmer does not know, or if he does has not applied it.

MILLS SUFFERED

The first instalment of this review of the year's trade of Shanghai dealt with the fortunes of the cotton industry which had suffered during the year.

Another Shanghai industry that had suffered badly during the year is the flour milling industry. Before the close of the last season most of the flour mills were compelled to shut down as supplies of Chinese wheat were not adequate enough to feed the 23 flour mills situated in Shanghai. For some three months and more these mills ceased to operate awaiting the new wheat season to open in June. The wheat crop of China was poor last season but this one was an exceedingly good one, and it almost appeared certain that these organisations will be working full time throughout the season milling flour. Slowly and slowly the mills got their steam up and began to grind. The number had not reached sixteen when it was realised that the abundant supplies of wheat that every one had expected would be consigned to the Shanghai market from the different producing centers in the interior were falling far short of expectation. The working mills then commenced to close down and in August only six of them were functioning. At the end of December only one mill was turning out flour, which explains how the position, instead of improving, kept on getting worse. Nearly eight-an-a-half million taels sunk in the flour trade and in recent years has given no return to the investors. A large number of operatives, who are in the ordinary course employed by these twenty-three flour mills of Shanghai have been thrown out of employment, thus inflicting hardship on the poor.

The story of the wheat market is a story of disappointment. Just about the time the ears of wheat were ripening in the districts the price of rice was going up in Shanghai reaching a figure which caused the poor people great hardship. The rice crop was a poor one in China but the wheat crop was an excellent one, and as wheat was selling in the market some 25 percent cheaper than rice, the Chinese in the interior began to take to this as a nice substitute for the high priced but less nutritious staple. This action was soon reflected in the smaller arrivals of wheat from the producing parts, and for a time most people ascribed it to the desire of the Chinese agriculturist to hold back his stock in order to secure higher prices. These promises were certainly false, for from five thousand bags a day which was the average arrival of wheat in Shanghai at the beginning of the season, the consignments dropped to one thousand and eventually to a few hundreds. Last season, when the crop was a poor one, the arrivals of wheat on the Shanghai market averaged round 10,000 to 20,000 bags.

The Chinese holders, seizing the golden opportunity of disposing of their holding at a very good profit, pushed up prices a little and very soon supplies began to disappear out of sight. The great falling off in the supplies of Chinese wheat compelled the millowners to fly to American wheat, which in August was retailing at thirty candereens more per picul. Landed here American wheat then would cost Tls. 3.90 per picul cif Shanghai, while the price obtaining for Chinese wheat was Tls. 3.60 per picul. Stocks of flour were small in Shanghai in August and in that month the first transaction in American flour was recorded—a quantity of ten thousand tons, which was followed by further buying in the next month. The large importation of American flour into Shanghai caused a decline on the local flour exchange, while the consumption of Chinese flour was reported to be very poor in those markets that draw on Shanghai for supplies. The large transactions in American flour would not have been possible had the price of the Chinese commodity been at a low level.

Up to practically the middle of August the local flour mills refrained from bidding for American wheat hoping against hope that the supplies of the Chinese staple from the interior would increase. From the beginning of September onwards there was good, spirited buying of wheat from the Pacific Coast ports, large shipments coming forward not only for Shanghai but also for Tientsin. As Exchange grew more favorable for importation the larger grew the transactions. Prices of Manchurian and Australian wheat were prohibitive at the time, and, naturally enough, the mills drew on the United States. The fluctuations in Exchange caused a certain amount of inconvenience to the flour millowners, who assumed, in unfavorable weeks a waiting attitude. When the price of Pacific wheats began to go up the situation became untenable, and the working mills grew smaller, until it touched the modest figure of one. By the beginning of November the heavy call on Pacific wheats by Shanghai and Tientsin began to subside owing to the soaring price, caused by the demand from short export interests in the United States. In spite of the high values prevailing for this wheat the Shanghai mills still placed a few orders in the United States.

CALL ON MANCHURIA

With the fall in exchange the price of American wheat grew dearer, and manufacturers in Shanghai turned their eyes to Manchurian wheat. In December a demand arose for Manchurian wheat, and a certain quantity was brought down to Shanghai but soon after the market price of Manchurian wheat rose, making it almost as dear as the American grade.

The year has witnessed very large importations of flour and wheat into Shanghai from abroad and these supplies are almost certain to go on increasing until the next Chinese wheat season. It is an irony of fate that Shanghai which boasts of 23 flour mills, with a Chinese wheat crop that could have ensured keeping all these mills busy for at least nine months, should be compelled to go outside for supplies. These supplies even have not been easy to secure at a price that would ensure to the mills a working profit. Manchuria is not ordinarily a very heavy wheat exporting section, the annual crops of both North and South Manchuria being approximately 15 million bushels. The exports of wheat from Manchuria to places abroad between 1911 and 1919 averaged about 65,000 tons per annum, while im-

(Continued on Page 21)

KINGMAN & BROS.
How to Preserve the Teeth

In order to keep the teeth in a good condition scientific precaution must be taken. Through negligence, decay and numerous other affections such as tooth-ache, dental periostitis, esteo-periostitis, necrosis of the jaw, etc., may arise. During the process of ingestion, there are settled on the teeth some deposits of mineral and organic matters, called tartar which possesses a morbid power of pressing the gum. As an inevitable result of the presence of this tartar, the teeth will become elongated and movable and will, by degrees, absorb away the enamel, leading ultimately to the decay and degeneration of the teeth. The tartar is so hard and resistant to the process of brushing that it cannot be scraped off except with dental instruments specially devised for that purpose.

Dr. KINGMAN offers to the public his service for preserving their teeth at an annual subscription Fee of $10.00 per head to be paid in advance.

The work to be done by Dr KINGMAN to the subscribers consist in:—

(1) Cleaning of the teeth quarterly
(2) Filling with gold platinum alloy only, when the teeth present holes.
(3) Inspecting the teeth at any time at the desire of the subscribers.

No. 40 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

Registered in England and Hongkong.
A BRITISH COMPANY
with a complete organisation throughout Asia, and Assets exceeding.
TAELS TEN MILLIONS

HEAD OFFICE
10 Canton Road. Shanghai

EQUITABLE
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A fine assortment of latest style
French Binoculars and Telescopes
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Best Quality, Lowest Prices.

Latest Fall and Winter Styles.

NOW is the time to select your Fall and Winter suits, overcoats, dinner and evening clothes, from a large assortment of English woolen materials just received.
I also make excellent shirts.

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American Style Tailor.
G-20 Tiendong Road
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Cotton Reports

In their weekly report on the Shanghai Cotton market, Messrs. A. B. Rosenfeld and Son write as follows:

China Cotton.—The market during the early part of the week has been rather quiet and prices moved within a comparatively narrow range. At the close, the market has advanced over one tael, due to the shorts covering and Bulls buying.

As to consumption, the yarn situation continues very quiet, and spinners are buying from hand to mouth only.

Looking at the situation in the broadest way, we believe that as long as the outlook for Mid-Americans remains favorable, and coupled with the fact that Europe must buy within the near future, the preponderance of chances will be in favor of the World markets. In the meanwhile, however, the market will be governed by the action of professional operators, so that for the future we see no reason to depart from the policy we have been advocating in our previous reports of buying whenever the market seemed unduly depressed.

We insert the following repor which we have no doubt will b of interest to the Textile Trade in China.

Cotton consumption highest in the United States since 1917.

November Sets Record for Year; Spinning Industry Continues High Activity.

Washington, Dec. 14.—More cotton was utilised during November than in any month since October, 1917, the Census Bureau announced today in its monthly report on cotton consumption. The cotton spinning industry has shown increased activity for several months.

Cotton consumed during November amounted to 577,551 bales of lint and 55,122 of linters, compared with 533,950 of lint and 62,404 of linters in October this year, and 527,940 of lint and 57,949 of linters in November last year.

Cotton on hand November 30 in consuming establishments amounted to 1,721,425 bales of lint and 95,969 of linters, compared with 1,379,770 of lint and 82,169 of linters on October 31, and 1,655,359 of lint and 152,652 of linters on November 30 last year.

Cotton on hand November 30 in public storage and at compresses amounted to 4,193,095 of lint and 21,634 of linters, compared with 4,399,902 of lint and 16,812 of linters on October 31 and 5,292,941 of lint and 177,373 of linters on November 30 last year.

Active spindles numbered 34,664,630 in November, compared with 33,859,076 in October this year, and 34,428,339 in November last year.

Cotton exports for November were 858,337 bales, including 2,827 bales of linters, compared with 798,664 bales, including 1,535 of linters in October.

Yarn.—The market during the past week has been keeping steady, and prices declined some one to two taels as compared with last week's level, at the close prices recovered some one two taels. New business for export, some 2-3,000 bales in all of 20's, 16's, 14's, 12's and 10's.

SPUNT'S REPORT

Messrs. J. Spunt and Company write as follows in their weekly report on the cotton market:

China Cotton:—If it were not for the fact of most of the Chinese mills having had to buy the raw material in small quantities to meet their most pressing requirements, our market during the past week could have been recorded as being practically lifeless, nevertheless, prices fluctuated within a very narrow range evincing at the close a firmness bordering on further advances. While the cause of such a situation may be ascribed to the continued steadiness in Mid-Americans and the firmness in Indians, coupled with the easier rates of exchange, there emerges a factor more, potent in influencing the appreciation of the local staple and which, as time passes, becomes more and more convincing as to the serious shortage in this year's China Crop being an established fact.

Reactions may occur and whenever such are realised it behooves consumers to be on the alert, but that prices ultimately will rule higher, be the demand for the fibre whatever it may be, appear, at this moment, to be inevitable. Tone of the market, Firm.

Wu Says He Won't Be Responsible For Bandits Again

(*Independent News Service*)

Hankow, Jan. 8.—Wu Pei-fu says the unwarranted intimacy of foreigners in Honan with bandits has been partly responsible for the capture of foreign residents in Honan recently. He has expressed this opinion to foreigners in Honan, through an official circular issued through the Civil Governor of Honan which was broadcasted among Honan foreigners by the magistrates.

"It is impossible to deny the fact that the recent capture of foreigners was due to the notorious operations of bandits, but nevertheless the capture was brought about partly by the foreigners themselves, as they are boastful and carelessly intimate with bandits," said General Wu Pei-fu in the circular.

"Since the Chinese government has effected their release not without great difficulties, it should be pointed out that should they again fall into the traps of bandits through their private relations with the brigands, the Chinese people and authorities will assume no responsility."

This adverse criticism of Wu Pei-fu about foreigners in Honan is considered by foreigners as in keeping with his recent indifferent attitude toward affording foreigners in his province sufficient protection from outlaws.

Y.M.C.A. To Have 2 Week Drive Between Feb. 28 And Mar. 13

The twenty-third membership and financial campaign of the Y. M. C. A. will take place between Feb. 28 and March 13, Mr. Sung Tian-chang, chairman of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. C. C. Nieh, the cotton magnate, have promised to act as the Generalissimo and Chief Adviser. There will be twelve teams, the names of which are Youchou, Chichou, Pingchou, Yingchou, Yenchou, Yangchou, Suchou, T'aiyangchou, Liangchou, Yungchou, Yachou, and Chinchou. The goal is 60,000 points.

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A. CARPI,
Presents
The Grand Italian Opera Co.
Direct from Milan
50 Artists 50
Full chorus and Orchestra
The Biggest Combination of Stars Ever Played in the East

Sunday, Jan. 14th
By Special Request
"AIDA"
Verdi

Monday, Jan. 15th
"MADAME BUTTERFLY"
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Wednesday, Jan. 17th
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HOTEL PARISIEN & CAFE

Bring your friends and enjoy a dinner of excellence surpassed by none. Popular Musical Concert during Dinner by the California Strollers

Orchestra under the personal direction of Eddie Harmon, entertain with songs & eccentric dancing, etc. New and most modern Hotel in Shanghai. Public and Private Dining Rooms.

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Serves U Right—Day & Night
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What Law Demands A Bride's Confession?

Her past was a dead thing.

Her charm and culture had won for her the love and respect of an ideal husband.

Why crumble the ideals which her husband had built about her?

Yet she was finally comfronted with the question she had feared.

The question of a past.

DID SHE ANSWER?

and did he understand the principal behind her acts?

SEE IT AT THE
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On January 18th

By Special Request, For Another 3 Nights
AT THE
ISIS THEATRE
Tonight and Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday at 7 and 9.15 p.m.

Distinctive Productions, Inc. presents

GEORGE ARLISS
IN
"The Ruling Passion"

From Earl Derr Biggers' story in "The Saturday Evening Post." Scenario by Forrest Halsey. Directed by Harmon Weight

"The sinister George Arliss as 'The Devil' and the keenly contriving George Arliss of 'Disraeli' give way to the more genial and simple human George Arliss of 'The Ruling Passion.' It's a human story and humanly done by Mr. Arliss."—NEW YORK TIMES.

Admission: Box Seat $1.50, Dress Circle $1.00 and Stalls 60 cents.
Matinee to-day 3 p.m. Matinee today 3 p.m.
Gladys Walton in "RICH GIRL, POOR GIRL"
AND
William Duncan in "FIGHTING FATE" Epi. 11 & 12

"IF OUR LOVE IS GUILTY, LET US FACE DEATH!"

said Ursula in Victor Seatrom's
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"Love's Crucible"

9 REELS — A Masterpiece in Dramatic and Pictorial Art — REELS 9

ONE THOUSAND PEOPLE TOOK PART IN THE PICTURE HEADED BY
JENNY HASSELQUIST

A story of youth ill-mated with age a story of guilty love intrigue culminating in tragedy, sacrifice and happiness. A legend of days long ago, when Superstition reigned supreme and Love was a passion untrammelled.

SUPERSTITION the tragedy of life that has sent many an innocent to damnation, as it does in "Love's Crucible." See the trial by fire.

At the **ISIS THEATRE** Commencing Thursday

ARE YOU GUILTY of something of which you are innocent? Such a perplexing problem Mistress Ursula has to solve in "Love's Crucible"

Review Of Shanghai Trade

(Continued from Page 19)

portations on the average amounted to 22,000 tons. The large export of Manchurian wheat to Europe in the Winter of 1920-1921, when it amounted to 250,000 tons, was an abnormal condition, due to stocks accumulating during the period 1918-1920, when the Chinese Eastern Railway could not handle the transportation of accumulated stocks.

HEAVY RICE IMPORTS

A very interesting feature of the commercial year in Shanghai was the very large importation of rice from abroad. Up to August, Shanghai imported some four-and-a-half million bags of rice from Rangoon, the value of which was assessed at some 21 million Mexican dollars. Even up to then, this was the largest quantity of rice ever imported into China. Seventy percent of this was unloaded in Hongkong and Amoy, from where it was transported into the markets in the interior, while the remainder came into Shanghai for distribution to North China points. The reason for such large imports was the scarcity of the cereal in China and the rising prices it was commanding both in Shanghai and in the interior. The effect of all these consignments of rice from Rangoon, Bangkok and Saigon was to arrest this inflation in the price of a commodity, which is the mainstay of the poorer classes in the country. It was during this time also that great hoarding of supplies was taking place and the Chinese authorities issued orders threatening dire punishment to rice dealers caught profiteering at the expense of the poor. Since then the demand has continued, and, in fact, increased. Larger supplies of rice have been coming in, not so much from the producing countries but from Japan, where, on account of the stringency in the money market and the very large holdings of the Japanese rice merchants, the commodity was shipped in big lots to Shanghai to be sold on the spot. All this found ready buyers at rates which compared very favorably with those prevailing in the Saigon, Bangkok and Rangoon markets.

It is estimated that since May Shanghai imported from Japan and other parts of the Orient some 2¼ million bags of rice, sixty percent of which was indented directly, while the balance of the Saigon, Bangkok and Rangoon rice was supplied by Japan. According to statistics published in Japan, that country re-exported between January and October of the year some 208,639 piculs of rice valued at a million-and-half of yen. Most of this came to Shanghai. The principal buyers in the Shanghai market have been the Chekiang merchants, as that province has been clamoring for supplies owing to the failure of the crop.

FOREIGN DEMAND POOR

The demand for Chinese products from consuming countries last year was poor with the exception of certain lines, in which a good trade was done. Shipping companies reported very little cargo leaving Shanghai. Most of the new season's crops were good ones, but the prices commanded in the interior and in the Shanghai market were in many instances above buyers' ideas. The crops in Honan—wheat, cotton, rice, peanuts, broad beans, peas and yellow beans, rapeseed, etc.—were abundant. Some 107 million pounds of broad beans were harvested in the Honan district, forty million pounds of rapeseeds were harvested in Hupeh and a million piculs of wheat raised in Honan, the farmers in that area planting more wheat than any other cereal on account of the high price of wheat and the strong demand for floor.

The American demands for wood oil were more numerous last year than in the previous one. The estimate of last season's Chinese cotton yield is 1,125,000 bales of 500 pounds, approximately forty percent less than the previous year's production, the decline being due principally to wet weather at the beginning of the growing season.

At the beginning of the past year the outlook for the China export trade was improved by the gradual fall in silver exchange. The rise in the pound sterling had assisted in bringing England into the market for China products. With the outbreak of hostilities in the North in the Spring of last year and the resultant rise in the price of silver, the export trade prospects became gloomy, and merchants and buyers were looking forward to some welcome indications of greater stability in silver exchange. In June there was a slighly better feeling, but export business was still small in volume. The country was in a state of perplexity and had not responded to the apparent betterment in trade elsewhere in the world. The prospective wheat and silk crops throughout China were favorable and this lent a generally healthful tone to trade, but it was soon found clear that a substantital revival in the China export trade situation might not be expected for some months.

The entire list of imports was very inactive, and with the exception of raw silk to France and the United States, exports were likewise doing very little, practically during the first half-year. In addition to this, the deplorable condition of Chinese Government finances and the inability of the Government to meet its obligations had a further depressing effect on the trade situation here. The uncertainty of the political position did certainly have a baneful effect on the export trade of Shanghai. Towards September there was a slightly better feeling, and there began a movement of cargo from Shanghai. Nevertheless, the volume of exports of Chinese products from here was not as large as should have been the case at that time of the year. Tea was moving freely, while there was a good export trade in silk, egg products and a few other lines.

DEMAND IMPROVES

In the last quarter of the year there was a better demand for North China products, and large quantities of rapeseeds, cottonseeds, sesamum seeds, etc. were shipped from Shanghai to Europe and the United States. At times business was impracticable by reason of the wide differences between the consumer's prices and that which the Chinese dealer demanded. Prices ruling on the Shanghai market were in many instances above the parity of those obtaining in previous seasons. Record values were obtained by raw silk, raneseeds, egg products and one or two other products.

The export of Chinese products to consuming countries abroad during the year suffered in many cases from the fluctuating Exchange, the high prices obtaining in the Shanghai market in some lines being out of all proportion to buyer's ideas, and the very quick extinction of supplies. The gradual fall at the beginning of the year somewhat assisted China's export business, for the rise in the pound sterling brought the United Kingdom into the market, thus opening another outlet for China products. The Continent countries have been poor buyers by reason of their depreciated Exchanges, and the buying was restricted to the United States, Japan and England. The activity that was witnessed last year in the export of China products might possibly have been caused by the prospects of a war in North China, and consumers thought fit to lay in stocks as supplies would be interfered with. The improvement in the New York-London cross rate was welcome at this time, for it enabled American prices to come down to the level of those quoted by British manufacturers.

In April the export market became dull owing to the expectations of merchants for lower silver exchange, the reluctance of the Chinese dealers to sell at prices nearly approaching pre-war levels and to the unfavorable political conditions in districts from which most of the exports emanate. The export business suffered considerably by the conflict in the North and it was not until September that it began to show up once more.

Owing to the heavy export demand for shelled eggs to Europe values for this commodity were higher during the Spring of last year than ever before. F.O.B. prices here advanced over fifty percent and a number of Chinese native factories suffered on the contracts they had entered into for shipment up till June and July.

Although the Continental countries have been also enquiring for China's products during the last quarter of the year. A good demand for rapeseeds accounted for supplies being exhausted long before the season's close. The principal takers last year of this were Japan and England. The sesamum seed crop has been a good one and fair shipments sent to the United Kingdom. Exports would have been heavier were supplies adequate to meet the demand. The supplies fortunately have been falling off, and this has been ascribed to the depredations of the bandits in the interior. It would seem that the new season's groundnuts will find an outlet in small quantities to America and the United Kingdom owing to the high prices prevailing

(To be continued.)

British Rubber Merchant Predicts 50 Percent Surplus

(Reuter's Service)

London, Jan. 12.—The well-known, merchants, Messrs. Sanderson and Company, in their weekly market review, quote figures contesting the statement made by Mr. Hines yesterday to the effect that the prospective supply of rubber under the Stevenson Act would be insufficient to meet probable consumption. They show that there will be a surplus margin of over 50 percent and allege that the rubber planter has been extensively exploited by the American manufacturer. They attribute the American anti-restriction campaign to a fear of the possibility of American consumers losing control of the planting industry.

U. S. ARMY BILL

(Reuter's Service)

Washington, Jan. 12.—The army Appropriations Bill as reported to the House of Representatives provide for the same number of troops as last year, viz: 125,000 enlisted men and 12,000 officers.

COMING CONCERTS

Performances at the Town Hall during the week ending Saturday, January 20, will be as follows:

Sunday, January 14, at 5 p.m. Symphony concert, admission $1, $0.50 and $0.20.

Thursday, January 18, at 9:15 p.m. Symphony concert, admission $1, $0.50 and $0.20.

Friday, January 19, at 5:30 p.m. Tea concert and dance, admission free.

EVERY NIGHT
Dinners and Dancing
at
St. GEORGE'S

Apollo Theatre
TONIGHT
The "Dandy" of the Screen
H. B. WARNER
In the powerful story of
William J. Locke
"The White Dove"
Could he be sure that he was the father of his own child after the confession he had heard?
A Soul Stirring Drama of Love and Forgiveness
Booking at Robinson's

MATINEE, TO-DAY:
A continuous Show from 2 to 6 p.m.
CONSTANCE BINNEY
in
"The Case of Becky"

Empire Theatre
TONIGHT TONIGHT
At 7 p.m.
LOUISE LOVE, FRANCIS FORD AND EDDIE POLO
in
"BROKEN COIN"
Episodes 5th & 6th
in 4 parts
At 9.15 Sharp
REXBEACH'S
Famous sentiment story of the North
"The GIRL from OUTSIDE"
A Reginald Baker Production
7 Parts
Matinee Today, Jan. 14th at 3.30 p.m.
"BROKEN COIN"

CARLTON, LIMITED
Per s.s. "MADISON"
HEAD LETTUCE
CELERY
LARO'S GENUINE FLORIDA GRAPE-FRUIT
MAMMOTH CALIFORNIA ORANGES
MUSIC DURING TIFFIN AT THE
NEW CARLTON

VICTORIA THEATRE
TO-NIGHT at 9.15
BANDMAN'S EASTERN CIRCUIT, LTD.
presents
KAAI'S
ROYAL HAWAIIAN TROUBADOURS
Twelve artistes
DIRECT FROM HONOLULU
In a novel entertainment
BREATHING THE SOFTNESS AND SWEETNESS OF THE SOUTHERN SEAS
TO-NIGHT, Sunday, Jan. 14th at 9.15
"A NIGHT in HONOLULU"
Monday and Tuesday, January 15th and 16th at 9.15
"HAWAIIAN SMILES"
Wednesday, Jan. 17th at 9.15
"VISIONS of HAWAII"
Complete Change of Programme Tomorrow
MATINEE
Wed. Jan. 17th at 5. p.m.
Children Half Price
Prices $3, 2 and 1 Book at VICTORIA THEATRE
For To-Night show, for others Book at Moutrie's

A STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS HOTEL
SAVOY HOTEL
MODERATE RATES
A SATISFACTORY HOME WITH EXCELLENT SERVICE AND SUPERIOR CUISINE
SPECIAL RATES FOR MONTHLY GUESTS

WHAT YOU'LL SEE at the APOLLO
IN
10 REELS — "KISMET" — 10 REELS
STARRING
OTIS SKINNER
BEGINNING
Monday, January 15th
FOR
ONE WEEK
Two Shows Daily
at 5.30 and 9.15 p.m.
Admission:
At 5.30 p.m. 70 cents to $1.20
At 9.15 p.m. $1. to $1.50
BOOKING at ROBINSON'S

The greatest actor of the American stage in his most popular and celebrated stage success.

One of the most noteworthy supporting casts ever assembled including Hamilton Revelle, Rosemary Theby, Herschell Mayall, Elinor Fair and Leon Bary.

A harem interior that has never been equalled on stage or screen and copied from the plans used in building a harem for a very wealthy Arab in Cairo.

Weird Oriental dances, sensuously alluring.

How the Caliph Abdullah, the youthful ruler of a big city, stole away from his palace and retainers, and found the girl of his choice in the poorest quarters of the city.

A series of bathing scenes in the harem in which Yvonne Gardelle and other world famous models, all noted for their symmetrical figures, contribute many interesting moments.

How a beggar in one day arose from poverty and rags to wealth and position only to have them dramatically swept away before sundown.

How the favorite wife of the Wazir of Bagdad fell in love with a beggar.

"Kismet"— the tale of Hajj the beggar, who dwelt in Bagdad in the first year of the reign of the Caliph Abdullah and begged upon the stone by the door of the Mosque of Carpenters, clad in filthy rags. It is a tale, wild, improbable, barbaric, romantic, full of childish simplicity and adult passions.

The Street of the Tailors, portraying the ancient method of selling goods of all sorts.

Hundreds of gorgeous robes and gowns designed especially for the production by a large staff of artists and designers assembled from different parts of the world.

The famous pool scene in the harem where Hajj, the beggar, finds his ancient enemy and fights and drowns him.

The interior of the Caliph's palace—pronounced by critics the finest set of its kind ever built. This set is over 200 feet long and thousands of dollars were spent on the gorgeous decorations used in it.

A story brim full of color, drama, comedy, adventures, intrigue, fights, love-making, bewilderment and suspense.

A beggar who in a single day becomes a man of wealth and importance only to be dashed back again to his rags and begging.

A gorgeous royal wedding as they did it in Bagdad a thousand years ago.

A spectacular wedding procession at night through the picturesque winding streets of Bagdad.

A fac-simile of ancient Bagdad covering many acres of ground built especially for this picture.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The str. KIANGFOO, Capt. Sorenson, will leave on Sunday, January 14, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The str. KIANGHSIN, Capt. Sundlo, will leave on Monday, Jan. 15, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. PINGWO, 2,671 Tons, Captain Pellew, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Tuesday, January 16, at about midnight. For Freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. Central 241. Extension to Freight Department.

HANKOW DIRECT.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. TUCKWO, 3,770 Tons, Captain Campbell, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Wednesday, Jan. 17, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone: Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. KUTWO, 2,664 Tons, Captain Christie, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Thursday, January 18, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

For Southern Ports

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The Str. KWANGTAH, Capt. McLean, will leave on Sunday morning, January 14. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

MANILA & HONGKONG.—The Canadian Pacific Steamships, Ltd. s.s. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA will leave Woosung on Sunday, Jan. 14. The tender Alexandra will leave the Customs Jetty at 2.30 p.m. For passage, apply to A. B. Tessier, Palace Hotel, Building, 18a Bund, Phone C. 182. For Freight, apply to N. LEES SMITH, corner of Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads, Phone Central 181.

HONGKONG.—The s.s. SIBERIA MARU, 22,000 tons, Captain M. Otani, will be despatched on Monday, January 15, 1923. Tender conveying passengers and mails will leave Customs jetty at 3 p.m. For passage apply to TOYO KISEN KAISHA, No. 71, Szechuen Road, Shanghai. Tel. No. 3229-3230.

NINGPO.—The Steamer HSIN KIANGTEEN, Captain Randbye, will leave on Tuesday, Jan. 16, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. HSINCHI, Capt. Hansen, will leave on Tuesday morning, January 16. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

For Northern Ports

VLADIVOSTOK DIRECT.—The Mail and Passenger Twin Screw Str. LORESTAN, Capt. Tyree, British Flag, cargo capacity 2,600 tons, equipped with accommodation for 30 First-class and 30 Second-Class Passengers, wireless telegraph, etc., Owners H. M. H. Namazee, Hongkong, will be despatched from Shanghai about Wednesday, January 17. The tender conveying mail and passengers will leave the French Mail Jetty on sailing date at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to L. V. LANG, Agents, No. 3 French Bund. (Telephone Nos. Central 3059 and 3060).

VLADIVOSTOK Direct.—The s.s. HAITIEN will be despatched for the above port on January 15. For Freight and/or Passage, apply to SAN PEH S. N. Co., No. 1B Hankow Road, (Tel. Nos. Freight C. 1530 Passage C. 3283) or to S. HEIMANN & Co., 19A Canton Road, Sub-Agents Tel. C. 1604.

For Foreign Ports

SEATTLE & TACOMA via JAPAN.—The O.S.K.'s Cargo and Passenger Steamer ARIZONA MARU, 20,000 Tons, Captain D. Fuchigami, will be despatched from O.S.K. buoy on January 21, at daylight, (Taree days for Kobe, passengers can be accommodated). For Freight or Passage apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 2 Canton

Shipping Items

YANGTSZE PORTS

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah left Hankow on Thursday and is due in Shanghai today.

The I-C. s.s. Pingwo left Hankow on Thursday and is due in Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Shengking left Hankow on Thursday and is due in Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow on Friday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Whangpu left Hankow on Friday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangshun left Hankow yesterday and is due in Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I-C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow yesterday and is due in Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung will leave Hankow today and is due in Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I-C. s.s. Esang is due in Shanghai from Pukow on Tuesday.

The I-C. s.s. Kutwo will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Changsha will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Woosung will leave Hankow on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai on Friday.

The I-C. s.s. Suiwo will leave Hankow on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai on Friday.

SOUTHERN PORTS

The C.M. s.s. Hsinchi left Foochow on Friday and is due in Shanghai today.

The I-C. s.s. Taksang is due in Shanghai from Canton, Hongkong and Swatow today.

The I-C. s.s. Choongshing is due in Shanghai from Hongkong and Swatow on Tuesday.

The I-C. s.s. Hopeang is due in Shanghai from Canton, Hongkong and Swatow on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kwangtee left Hongkong on Thursday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Chungking left Hongkong on Thurday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Szechuen left Hongkong yesterday and is due in Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Kanchow will leave Hongkong today and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow will leave Hongkong on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai on Saturday.

NORTHERN PORTS

The I-C. s.s. Kingsing is due in Shanghai from Tientsin and Chefoo today.

The I-C. s.s. Fausang is due in Shanghai from Tsingtao tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Liangchow left Tsingtao on Friday and is due in Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Soochow will leave Tsingtao on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The D.K.K. s.s. Cnohei Maru is due in Shanghai from Dairen and Tsingtao tomorrow and will dock at the Whangpoo Wharf. The vessel will sail for Tsingtao and Dairen at 9 o'clock Wednesday morning.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinkong left Chefoo for Dairen on Friday.

JAPAN PORTS

The N.Y.K. s.s. Hakuai Maru left Moji for Shanghai on Friday and is due here today.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano Maru will leave Moji for Shanghai tomorrow and is to dock at the N.Y.K. Wharf on Wednesday.

INDIAN LINES

The P. & O. s.s. Soudan, from Bombay on December 24, was expected to leave Hongkong yesterday and is due in Shanghai on January 16.

The P. & O. s.s. Alipore is expected to leave Bombay for Colombo, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai on January 26.

The B.I. s.s. Torilla left Calcutta on Thursday, January 11, and is due in Shanghai via Colombo, Singapore and Hongkong about February 8.

EUROPEAN LINES

The P. & O. s.s. Kashmir left London at 3 o'clock Friday afternoon, January 5, and is due to arrive in Shanghai about February 15.

The P. & O. s.s. Khiva, from London, was expected to leave Singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai yesterday.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Teiresias, from United Kingdom, left Singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai on Sunday, January 7.

The Ben Line s.s. Benledi, from London and ports, left Singapore on January 7, and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on or about January 22.

The M.M. s.s. Amboise will leave Shanghai for Marseilles and ports on Wednesday, January 24, and the tender with outgoing passengers will leave the French Mail jetty at 10:30 o'clock that morning. Heavy baggage should be delivered to the Company's office before Tuesday noon, January 23.

The P. & O. s.s. Sardinia left Yokohama on Friday and is due in Shanghai next Wednesday. The vessel is to sail for London on Saturday, January 20, and heavy baggage should be delivered to the lighter at the Customs jetty between 2 and 3 o'clock Friday afternoon, January 19.

The H.S. Line s.s. Lndendorff is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Hamburg and ports at the end of January.

The H.S. Line s.s. Carl Legion is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Hamburg at the end of February.

The H.A. Line s.s. Pruesson is due in Shanghai from Yokohama next Wednesday and will sail for Hamburg about the end of next week.

The L.T. s.s. Fiume, from Trieste, left Singapore on January 5 and is expected to arrive in Shanghai next Wednesday.

The A. and M. Line s.s. City of Simla is due to arrive in Shanghai from London and ports about February 6.

The Norwegian, Africa and Australia Line m.s. Teneriffa, from Christiania and ports, left Singapore on Tuesday, January 9 and is expected to arrive in Shanghai via Saigon and Hongkong about January 23.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Cyclops left Kobe for Moji, Dalny, Tsingtao and Shanghai on Wednesday, January 10.

The Nor. Lloyd s.s. Pfalz left Antwerp on January 6 and is due in Shanghai about February 15. It is to sail from this port for Hamburg on March 28.

The Nor. Lloyd s.s. Werra will leave Hamburg on February 10 and is due in Shanghai about April 3, It will sail from this port for Genoa on April 24.

The Nor. Lloyd s.s. Weser left Colombo on January 5 and is due in Shanghai on January 25. It will leave this port for Hamburg on February 16.

The Nor. Lloyd s.s. Westfalen will leave Rotterdam on March 22 and is due in Shanghai about May 15.

The Shire Line s.s. Radnorshire, from London, left Singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai on Friday afternoon.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Troilus left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Keemun left Yokohama for Miike, Tsingtao and Shanghai on Wednesday.

The M.M. s.s. Angkor, from Marseilles on December 15 with mail, left Saigon at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on January 22.

The P. & O. s.s. Dongola is due to leave London next Friday and is expected to arrive in Shanghai about March 1.

AMERICAN LINES

The China Mail s.s. China was due to leave San Francisco on Tuesday, January 2, and will arrive in Shanghai via Honolulu and Japan ports on January 27.

The Dollar s.s. Esther Dollar sailed from New York for the Orient on January 3.

The Dollar s.s. M.S. Dollar is due to leave New York for Oriental ports today.

The Dollar s.s. Diana Dollar is due to leave New York for the Orient on February 4.

The Adl. O. Line s.s. President Jackson is due to leave Seattle today and will arrive in Shanghai on January 31.

The Dollar s.s. Robert Dollar is due at Yokohama from San Francisco on Tuesday.

The Dollar s.s. Margaret Dollar left Singapore for New York on January 6.

The Adl. O. Line s.s. President McKinley, from Seattle on January 2, is due at Yokohama today and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on January 19.

The A. & M. s.s. City of Bagdad is due to arrive in Shanghai from New York on January 30.

The A. & M. s.s. City of Glasgow is due to arrive in Shanghai from New York about Jan. 14.

The S. & B. s.s. Bearport, from San Francisco and Los Angeles, is expected to arrive in Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.P.S. s.s. Empress of Australia is due to leave Vancouver next Thursday and is expected to arrive in Shanghai via Japan ports on February 5.

The C.G.M.M. s.s. Canadian Inventor, from Vancouver, left Kobe for Moji and Shanghai on Thursday.

The P.M. s.s. President Wilson was due to leave San Francisco last Thursday and is expected to arrive in Shanghai via Honolulu, Yokohama and Kobe on January 31.

The P.M. s.s. President Cleveland which sailed for Hongkong and Manila yesterday morning, is due to leave this port for San Francisco on January 25.

The T.K.K. s.s. Siberia Maru is due at Woosung from San Francisco, Honolulu and Japan ports early tomorrow morning and will sail for Hongkong in the afternoon. The tender with incoming passengers is expected to reach the Customs jetty about 9:30 o'clock tomorrow morning, and the outbound tender with passengers and baggage will leave at 3 p.m.

The Adl. O. Line s.s. President Grant left Shanghai at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, and is due to arrive in Seattle via Kobe and Yokohama on January 29.

The C.P.S. s.s. Empress of Russia arrived at Woosung from Vancouver last night and will sail for Manila and Hongkong this afternoon. The tender with outgoing passengers and baggage will leave the Customs jetty at 2:30 o'clock, and incoming passengers are expected to land about 9:30 a.m.

Passengers Arrived

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangteen from Ningpo: Messrs. Bishop, Coxhayers.

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo from Hankow: Mr. H. G. Barrie, Mrs. Telman.

Per C.N. s.s. Ngankin from Hankow: Mrs. Ross.

Per Adl. O. Line s.s. President Grant from Manila and Hongkong: Mrs. J. Ashear, Miss J. Ah Wee, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Barnes, Messrs. J. W. Anderson, J. W. Andrews, F. J. Blackinger, L. Brown, R. J. Bauereisen, Mrs. C. Britcher, Mrs. F. Barnard, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Dyer, Mrs. O. F. Hills, Mrs. E. Hills, Mr. F. H. Howard, Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Hung, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Kiang, Messrs. Lo Shun-wan, Lau Sin, Lung Chan-tai, Miss J. Leveson, Capt. F. A. Miller, Capt. R. H. McNair, Messrs. A. C. McCullough J. L. O'Leary, J. L. Palmer, G. M. Paris, A. Robert, Miss N. Raymond, Mr. F. W. Stout, Mrs. J. Solomon, Messrs. M. H. Tang, E. W. and R. Turnbull, Tam Chitmen, Tong Mong-kong, J. H. Underwood, A. Van Der Eyk, Mr. and Mrs. N. G. Vessoona, Mr. & Mrs. G. W. Whitaker, Messrs. W. B. Walker, N. L. Watson, S. G. Wilcox, Wong Kan-tien, K. Yin, Mrs. L. Wilson; through for Seattle: Mr. Ah John, Miss D. Dowell, Mr. and Mrs. P. B. Deane, Messrs. A. W. Gibson, A. N. Jureidini, J. A. Kraudell, Jeung Fuey-yuen, M. D. Knapp, L. S. Kwok, A. Knitzer, Liua Park, Lou Sick-geen, Leung Yau-pan, Leung Yick-way, Leung Dung, Lan Ying, Lum Yan, Lee Gem-gong, Lee Hong-due, Miss M. Mills, Mr. J. E. McManus, Messrs. May Dip, May You, May Minebon, Ng Bing-kon, Chas. D. O'Connor, Mrs. C. B. and Miss M. O'Connor Mr. Wong Din, Miss Dong Toyna, Messrs. Wong Jin-pan, Yo Toy, Mrs. Eng.

Steamers Departed

Jan. 13—Luenyi for Hankow
Jan. 13—Kungwo for Hankow
Jan. 13—Nanyang M. for Hankow
Jan. 13—Peikong for Dairen
Jan. 13—Yungho for Dairen
Jan. 13—President Cleveland for Hongkong and Manila.
Jan. 13—Pres. Grant for Seattle
Jan. 13—Shinyue for Dairen
Jan. 13—Kwanzan M. for T'tao
Jan. 13—Nikko M. for Japan
Jan. 13—Sinklang for S. H. C'ton
Jan. 13—Sungshan M. for Amoy, etc.
Jan. 13—Miyaura M. for Japan
Jan. 13—Soochow for Tsingtao
Jan. 13—Carnarvonshire for Europe.
Jan. 13—Sakaki M. for T'tao
Jan. 13—Juno for Miri
Jan. 13—Futami M. for Wuhu
Jan. 13—Hokuyo M. for Japan
JaJn. 13—Patriot for C'tao
Jan. 13—Haru M. for S'tao
Jan. 13—Hachiro M. for C'tao
Jan. 13—Oldekerk fir Europe
Jan. 13—Hikoshima M. for P. Arthur
Jan. 13—Hsinlee for Foochow
Jan. 13—Kwanghus for Wenchow
Jan. 13—Kumo M. for London
Jan. 13—Yungshin for Ningpo
Jan. 13—H. K'teen for Ningpo

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender Alexandra conveying passengers and baggage on board the C.P.S. s.s. Empress of Russia, for Manila and Hongkong will leave the Customs Jetty at 2:30 p.m.

TOMORROW

The tender conveying passengers and baggage on board the T.K.K. s.s. Siberia Maru, for Hongkong will leave the Customs Jetty at 3 p.m.

Wednesday, January 17, 1923

The tender conveying passengers and baggage on board the L. V. Lang s.s. Lorestan, for Vladivostok will leave the Customs Jetty at 10 a.m.

NOTICE TO MARINERS

Captains—Navigators—Pilots—

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	Departure Shanghai	Arrival Seattle
"PRESIDENT GRANT"	Jan. 13	Jan. 29
"PRESIDENT MADISON"	Jan. 25	Feb. 10
"PRESIDENT McKINLEY"	Feb. 6	Feb. 22
"PRESIDENT JACKSON"	Feb. 18	Mar. 6

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E/Canada	Feb. 12	Feb. 26	E/Asia	May 19	June 4
E/Russia	Feb. 24	Mar. 12	E/Canada	June 4	June 19
E/Asia	Mar. 24	Apr. 9	E/Russia	June 16	July 2
E/Canada	Apr. 9	Apr. 23	E/Australia	July 2	July 19
E/Russia	Apr. 21	May 7	E/Asia	July 14	July 30

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Empress of Russia	Jan. 14	Empress of Australia	Feb. 5
Empress of Asia	Mar. 10	Empress of Canada	Mar. 24

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Large Display Advertisements intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday

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S.S. "PRESIDENT WILSON"	Feb. 17
S.S. PRESIDENT LINCOLN	Mar. 3
S.S. PRESIDENT TAFT	Mar. 17

FOR MANILA, via HONGKONG

S.S. PRESIDENT PIERCE	Jan. 18
S.S. PRESIDENT WILSON	Feb. 1
S.S. PRESIDENT LINCOLN	Feb. 15
S.S. PRESIDENT TAFT	Mar. 1
S.S. PRESIDENT CLEVELAND	Mar. 15

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(Subject to change)

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S.S. "NANKING"	Mar. 17

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

S.S. "CHINA"	Jan. 28
S.S. "NANKING"	Mar. 5

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For Hongkong, Philippine Islands and Singapore:

U.S.S.B. "BEARPORT"	Jan. 18
U.S.S.B. "DEWEY"	Feb. 10

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SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

Shinyo Maru, via Nagasaki	Jan. 18
Siberia Maru, via Dairen	January 29
Taiyo Maru, via Nagasaki	February 15

SAILINGS FOR HONGKONG

Siberia Maru,	January 15
Taiyo Maru,	January 27

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S. Kinno, Acting Manager

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GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

N. Y. K. LINE

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

FOR EUROPE
*Mito Maru .....Jan. 18 — Atsuta Maru .....Feb. 10
*For Cargo.
Katori Maru .....Jan. 27

FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE and VANCOUVER
Yokohama Maru .....Jan. 20

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK VIA PANAMA
*Durban Maru .....Jan. 17

FOR JAPAN
Chikugo Maru .....Jan. 16 — Kumano Maru .....Jan. 30
Hakuai Maru .....Jan. 17 — Kashoma Maru .....Jan. 22
*Tsushima Maru .....Jan. 17 — Yawata Maru .....Jan. 23
Wakasa Maru .....Jan. 19

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT
Kaga Maru .....Jan. 21

FOR AUSTRALIA, from Hongkong
Yoshino Maru .....Jan. 17

FOR SOUTH AMERICA: Via Durban and Cape Town From Kobe

For freight, passage and further information apply to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA 4, North Yangtsze Road, Shanghai.
Phones: Passenger Dept., North 1159, 2729; Freight Dept., (Ocean) North 1155 167, (Local) North 1154, 1157,
Tel. Add.: "Yusen, Shanghai."

M. MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, SERVICES CONTRACTUELS. M.

Mail Steamers	Next sailing from Marseilles	Probable arrival at Shanghai	Probable sailing from Shanghai
AMBOISE			24th January
CORDILLERE			3rd February
ANGKOR	15th December	22nd January	17th February
ANGERS	29th December	6th February	3rd March
AZAY LE RIDEAU	12th Jan.	20th February	17th March
PORTHOS	26th January	6th March	31st March

Rates of passage money to Marseilles
(including table wine and free Doctor's attendance)

A. Class Steamers	1st Class	£120	B. Class	1st Class	£110
	2nd Class	£ 86	Steamers	2nd Class	£ 80

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LIGNES COMMERCIALES (Cargo-Boats)
COMMANDANT DORISE will leave Shanghai for Pondichery, Colombo, Port-Said, Valencia, Havre, Dunkirk, Hamburg and Antwerp on the 29th January.
Steamers and dates subject to alteration without notice.
Tel. 3260 Shipping Department. Tel. 987 Passenger Department.
Offices: 9 French Bund.
CONSIGNATION TRANSIT REPRESENTATION

North and South China Line

For Portland via Taku Bar and Dairen

U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST O'ROWA" ..... January 16th

From Portland, Ore. U. S. A.

U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST O'ROWA" ..... January 12th
U.S.S.B. S.S. "HANNAWA" ..... January 23rd
U.S.S.B. S.S. "PAWLET" ..... January 25th

For Portland via Hongkong and Manila

U.S.S.B. S.S. "HANNAWA" ..... January 27th
U.S.S.B. S.S. "PAWLET" ..... January 30th

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O. S. K.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

FOR EUROPE. For London, Hamburg, Rotterdam and Antwerp via Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo and Port Said.
S.S. "ARGUN MARU" ..... Feb. 10

FOR NEW YORK. Via Japan Ports, San Francisco and Panama
S.S. "ALASKA MARU" ..... Jan. 29

FOR TACOMA & SEATTLE. Via Japan Ports, Victoria, & Vancouver.
S.S. "ARIZONA MARU" ..... Jan. 21
(Direct to Kobe. Passenger can be accommodated).

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT
S.S. "AFRICA MARU" ..... Feb. 2

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS. Dairen via Tsingtau
S.S. "FUKUKEN MARU" ..... Jan. 26

FOR FORMOSA. For Keelung and Takao via Foochow.
S.S. "SEIKYO MARU" ..... Jan. 22

FOR JAPAN. (Via Dairen)
S.S. "LONDON MARU" ..... Jan. 29

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Men-Of-War In Port

Section	Date	Name	Flag and Rating
1 C	Jan. 2	Asheville	Am. Gun-boat
B N B	Dec. 31	Cockchafer	Br. Gun-boat
1 C	——	Calabria	Ital. Cruiser
Mc.W.	——	Cricket	Br. Gun-boat
U.S.N.B.	Dec. 22	Elcano	Am. Gun-boat
B. J.	Oct. 26	E. Carlotto	Ital. Gun-boat
McW.	Nov. 30	Mantis	Br. Gun-boat
VIII.B.	Dec. 29	Tsuhima	Jap. Cruiser

P. & O.

British India (Apcar) and E. & A. S.S. Lines

Future Sailings for	Steamship	Sailing about
Marseilles, London, Antwerp—via Hongkong, Straits, Ceylon and Egypt. *Also calls at Bombay.	SARDINIA	Jan. 20
	NELLORE	Feb. 3
	*MOREA	Feb. 3
	KHIVA	Feb. 17
Bombay—via Hongkong, Straits and Colombo.	SOUDAN	Jan. 20
	SICILIA	Feb. 12
	MOREA	March 3
Calcutta—via Kobe.	ORE. APCAR	Jan. 10
Calcutta—from Hongkong via Singapore and Penang.	TANDA	Jan. 15
	ORE. APCAR	Jan. 25
Sydney and Melbourne—from Hongkong.	ST. ALBANI	Jan. 31
	EASTERN	March 3
	ARAFURA	April 7

*P. & O. and B.I.S.N. Co.'s tickets interchangeable.
Steamers and Dates liable to be altered or cancelled without notice
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S.S. "STUART DOLLAR" Last half February

FOR SAN PEDRO, SAN FRANCISCO and VANCOUVER
S.S. "BESSIE DOLLAR" First Half March

FOR NEW YORK via HONGKONG, MANILA, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO and SUEZ CANAL
S.S. "ROBERT DOLLAR" about January 29th
S.S. "ESTHER DOLLAR" February/March
CALLING AT GENOA AND MARSEILLES

FOR HONGKONG AND MANILA
S.S. "HAROLD DOLLAR" January 16th

FOR SINGAPORE
S.S. "STUART DOLLAR" January 26
S.S. "BESSIE DOLLAR" about February 10th
Cargo accepted for local ports of call. Through Railway Bills of Lading issued to the Principal Cities of the United States and Canada.

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The China Press Mail Schedule

TO THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE

DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER	DUE AT	DATE
Jan. 18	1.30 p.m.	Shinyo Maru	S. Francisco	Feb. 8
Jan. 19	6 p.m.	Yokohama M.	Seattle	Feb. 13
Jan. 20	3.30 p.m.	Arizona Maru	Seattle	
Jan. 25	——	P. Madison	Seattle	Feb. 10

TO STRAITS, INDIA & EUROPE VIA SUEZ

DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER	DUE AT	DATE
Jan. 19	4 p.m.	Pruessen	Germany	(parcels)
Jan. 20	9.30 a.m.	Sardinia	London	Mar. 5
Jan. 20	3.30 p.m.	Soudan	London	Mar. 2
Jan. 24	9 a.m.	Amboise	Marseilles	

TO NORTHERN PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Today.	9 p.m.	Yusang
Vladivostok & Siberia	Jan. 15	5 p.m.	via P'kow, H'bi
Tsingtao	Jan. 16	8.30 a.m.	Kanchow
W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Jan. 16	9 p.m.	Kingsing
Tsingtao	Jan. 16	9 p.m.	Taksang
Tsingtao and Dairy	Jan. 17	7.30 p.m.	Chohei Maru

TO SOUTHERN PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
Amoy, Hkong, C'ton	Today	7.30 a.m.	Luchow
Foochow	Jan. 15	9 p.m.	Hsinchi
S'tow, H'kong, C'ton	Jan. 16	8.30 a.m.	Liangchow
Swatow	Jan. 16	8.30 a.m.	Hunan
S'tow, H'kong, C'ton	Jan. 16	9 p.m.	Fausang
Foochow	Jan. 17	9 p.m.	Seikyo Maru
S'tow, H'kong, C'ton	Jan. 17	9.30 a.m.	Kweilin
Amoy, Hkong, C'ton	Jan. 18	9.30 a.m.	Chungking
Amoy & Swatow	Jan. 18	9 p.m.	Lushan Maru
S'tow, H'kong, C'ton	Jan. 20	10.30 a.m.	Soochow

MISCELLANOUS PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
River ports	Today	9 p.m.	via Train
River ports	Today	1.30 p.m.	E. of Russia
Manila	Jan. 15	7 p.m.	Chikugo Maru
Japan ports	Jan. 15	9 p.m.	via Train
Japan ports	Jan. 16	7 p.m.	Hakuai Maru
Japan ports	Jan. 17	7 p.m.	Kumano Maru
Manila	Jan. 21	1.30 p.m.	P. McKinley

Information For Mariners

SUNDAY, JAN. 14, 1923

(The day tides are higher than the night tides, they are about equal at 3 o'clock).
Approximate rise, at spring 4¼ h; at neaps, 5 h.
fall, at spring 8¼ h; at neaps, 7½ h.

Time	Range	Time	Range
10h. 12m.	6ft. 10in.	10h. 40m.	5ft. 0in.

High Water at Tungsha Lightship
(The day tides are higher than the night tides).
Approximate rise, 5½ h; approximate fall, 7 h.

A.M.		P.M.	
H.	M.	H.	M.
8	52	9	23

Time of Moonrise, Moonset, Sunrise, Sunset

Moon		Sun			
Rises	Sets	Rises	Sets	Daylight	Dark
4.0 a.m.	2.49 p.m.	7h. 2m.	5h. 14m.	6h. 17m.	5h. 59m.

Mean Barometric Pressure at Shanghai,
For January 30.30 in.
769.8 mm.

Meteorological Reports

SICCAWEI

January 14, 1923.	16.00	21.00	4.00	9.00
Sun rises today at 7.02	(120 EGC)		(120 EGC)	
Sun sets today at 17.18	Jan. 12.		Jan. 13.	
(inches	30.20	30.27	30.34	30.39
Barometer (variation for 24 hrs.	+0.14	+0.15	+0.21	+0.19
at 32° F. (variation for 12 hrs.	+0.07	+0.07	+0.14	+0.12
Wind—direction	NNE	NE	NE	NE
Wind—miles per hour	11.2	10.6	10.6	14.3
Temperature (Fahr.)	50°4	42°4	42°8	45°9
Humidity %	61	88	81	69
Nebulosity (0 to 10)	5	2	10	8
Barometer (mean 4 obs.)	—	—	—	—

January 12.

SICCAWEI ABRIDGED REPORT		Jan. 1922	Variation	24 hrs. Previous average same period
Total rainfall, since Jan. 1 to midnight before last (inches)		30.20	+0.06	30.36
Temperature (Fahr.)	(Min. 39°4) (Max. 56°3)	47°9	+2°7	38°2
Rainfall (inches)		0.00	0.00	0.57

Vessels Due

Amboise, *Japan* .....Jan. 22
Angkor, *Marseilles* .....Jan. 22
Arizona Maru, *Hongkong* ..Jan. 20
Bearport, *Portland* .....Jan. 15
Can. Inventor, *Vancouver* ..Jan. 14
Changsha, *Hankow* .....Jan. 18
C. of Glasgow, *New York* ..Jan. 14
Cheongshing, *Hongkong* ..Jan. 16
Chohei Maru, *Dairen* .....Jan. 15
Chungking, *Hongkong* ..Jan. 15
Durban Maru, *Japan* .....Jan. 15
E. of Russia, *Vancouver* ..Jan. 14
Esang, *Pukow* .. Jan. 16
Fausang, *Tsingtao* .....Jan. 15
Finme, *Trieste* .. ..Jan. 17
Hakuai Maru, *Japan* .....Jan. 14
Hoosang, *Hongkong* .....Jan. 17
Hsin Kiangteen, *Ningpo* ..Jan. 16
Hsin Ningshao, *Ningpo* ...Jan. 14
Hsin Peking, *Ningpo* .. ..Jan. 14
Hsinchi, *Foochow* .....Jan. 14
Kaga Maru, *Seattle* .....Jan. 20
Kanchow, *Hongkong* .. ..Jan. 18
Kashima Maru, *London* ....Jan. 21
Kingfoo, *Hankow* .....Jan. 22
Kiangwah, *Hankow* .....Jan. 14
Kiangshun, *Hankow* .....Jan. 16
Kiangyung, *Hankow* .....Jan. 15
Kiangan, *Hankow* .. ....Jan. 20
Kingsing, *Tientsin* .....Jan. 14
Kumano Maru, *Japan* .....Jan. 17
Kungwo, *Hankow* .....Jan. 21
Kutwo, *Hankow* .....Jan. 18
Kwangtee, *Hongkong* .....Jan. 15
Liangchow, *Tsingtao* .....Jan. 14
Luenho, *Hankow* .....Jan. 20
Ningchow, *Liverpool* .....Jan. 15
Pingwo, *Hankow* .....Jan. 15
Poyang, *Hankow* .....Jan. 20
Poyang, *Hankow* .....Jan. 21
Pres. Pierce, *S. Francisco*. Jan. 17
Pruessen, *Japan* .....Jan. 17
Pres. McKinley, *Seattle* ..Jan. 19
Saikio Maru, *Dairen* ....Jan. 13
Sakaki Maru, *Dairen* .....Jan. 21
Sardinia, *Japan* .....Jan. 17
Shengking, *Hankow* .....Jan. 14
Shinyo Maru, *Hongkong* ..Jan. 18
Siberia Maru, *S. Francisco* Jan. 15
Soochow, *Tsingtao* .....Jan. 28
Soudan, *Bombay* .....Jan. 16
Suiwo, *Hankow* ..... Jan. 19
Sujyang, *Hongkong* .....Jan. 22
Szechuen, *Hongkong* .. ..Jan. 17
Taksang, *Hongkong* ..... Jan. 14
Tatung, *Hankow* ....Jan. 17
Troilus, *Liverpool* .....Jan. 14
Tuckwo, *Hankow* .....Jan. 16
Whangpu, *Hankow* .....Jan. 15
Woosung, *Hankow* .. ....Jan. 19
Wuchang, *Hankow* .....Jan. 22
Yamashiro Maru, *Japan* ...Jan. 20
Yawata Maru, *Japan* .....Jan. 21
Yingchow, *Hongkong* .....Jan. 20
Yungshin, *Ningpo* .....Jan. 16
Yokohama Maru, *Hongkong* Jan. 19

Steamers Arrived

Jan. 12—Laconia frim Tsingtao
Jan. 13—Yungshin from Ningpo
Jan. 13—Kiangteen from Ningpo
Jan. 13—Wanli from Dairen
Jan. 13—Glensanda from London
Jan. 13—Tongan from Chefoo
Jan. 13—Fooshing from H'kong
Jan. 13—Harold Dollar from America
Jan. 13—Chikugo M. from Jap.
Jan. 13—Chojun M. from Dairen
Jan. 13—Fuku M. from Japan
Jan. 13—Yusang from Tientsin
Jan. 13—Yunghsing from Dairen
Jan. 13—Kianghsin from H'kow
Jan. 13—Wuchang from Hankow
Jan. 13—Nangkin from Hankow
Jan. 13—Tachi M. from Hankow
Jan. 13—Ningpo from Chefoo
Jan. 13—Taisang from H'kong
Jan. 13—Kinzan M. from Japan
Jan. 13—Hunan from Swatow
Jan. 13—Chuentiao from Cruise

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Jan. 17	—	New York via P'ma	Durban Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Jan. 18	—	San Francisco	†Shinyo Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
Jan. 20	—	Seattle	Yokohama Maru	Jan.	N. Y. K.
Jan. 20	—	Vancouver	Can. Inventor	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 20	—	New York via Suez	C. of Dunkirk	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Jan. 21	D.L.	Seattle	Arizona Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
Jan. 25	—	Boston, New York	Wm. Penn	Am.	Adl. O. Line
Jan. 25	—	San Francisco	†P. Cleveland	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Jan. 25	—	Seattle	†P. Madison	Am.	Adl. O. Line
Jan. 26	—	New York via P'ma	Dryden	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Jan. 27	—	Portland	Hannawa	Nor.	Lumber Co.
Jan. 27	—	Vancouver	†E. of Asia	Br.	C.P.S.
Jan. 29	—	New York via Suez	Robert Dollar	Am.	Dollar Co.
Jan. 29	—	New York	Alaska Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
Jan. 29	—	San Francisco	Siberia Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
Jan. 30	—	New York via Suez	Ningchow	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 30	—	Portland	Pawlet	Am.	Lumber Co.
Feb. 3	—	San Francisco	†P. Pierce	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Feb. 6	—	Seattle	†P. McKinley	Am.	Adl. O. Line
Feb. 9	—	San Francisco	†China	Am.	China Mail
Feb. 10	—	New York via Suez	C. of Bagdad	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Feb. 12	—	Vancouver	†E. of Canada	Br.	C.P.S.
Feb. 15	—	San Francisco	†Taiyo Maru	Jan.	T.K.K.
Feb. 17	—	San Francisco	†P. Wilson	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Feb. 18	—	Seattle	†P. Jackson	Am.	Adl. O. Line
Feb. 20	—	New York via Suez	Hyson	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 24	—	Vancouver	†E. of Russia	Br.	C. P. S.
Mar. 3	—	San Francisco	†P. Lincoln	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Mar. 17	—	San Francisco	†P. Taft	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Jan. 16	—	N'saki, N. Y'hama	Chikugo M.	Jan. N. Y. K.
Jan. 17	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Hakuai Maru	Jan. N. Y. K.
Jan. 17	—	Kobe, Y'hama	Tsushima Maru	Jan. N. Y. K.
Jan. 19	—	Kobe	Wakasa Maru	Jan. N. Y. K.
Jan. 20	—	M. Kobe, Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Jan. 22	—	Kobe, Y'hama	Kashima Maru	Jan. N. Y. K.
Jan. 23	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Yawata Maru	Jan. N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Jan. 15	—	Liverpool, etc.	Keemun	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 17	—	Hamburg	Elpenor	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 18	—	Hamburg, etc.	Mito Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Jan. 18	—	Singapore	Bearport	Am.	S. & B.
Jan. 20	—	Bombay	†Soudan	Br.	M.M. & Co.
Jan. 20	—	London	†Sardinia	Br.	M.M. & Co.
Jan. 24	10.30*	Marseilles	†Amboise	Fr.	M. M. Cie
Jan. 24	—	Rotterdam, etc.	Roepat	Dut.	H.C.T. Co.
Jan. 24	—	Hamburg, etc.	Diomed	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 25	—	Hamburg	E. Kirdorf	Ger.	H. S. Linie
Jan. 27	—	Hamburg, etc.	Glenbeg	Br.	G.L.E.A.
Jan. 27	—	London	Katori M.	Jan.	N. Y. K.
Jan. 27	—	Liverpool, etc.	Cyclops	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 27	—	London	Katori Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan. 29	—	Singapore, etc.	Stuart Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
Feb. 3	—	Marseilles	‡Cordillere	Fr.	M. M. Cie
Feb. 3	—	London	†Nellore	Br.	M.M. & Co.
Feb. 2	—	Hamburg,	Weser	Ger.	Mel. & Co.
Feb. 7	—	Antwerp, ect.	Teiresias	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 8	—	London, etc.	Rhesus	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 10	—	Singapore, etc.	Dewey	Am.	S. & B.
Feb. 12	—	Bombay	†Sicilia	Br.	M. M. & Co.
Feb. 14	—	Hamburg, etc.	Troilus	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 15	—	Liverpool, etc.	Peleus	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 17	—	Marseilles	‡Angkor	Fr.	M. M. Cie
Feb. 17	—	London	†Khiva	Br	M. M. & Co.
Feb. 21	—	Hamburg, etc.	Laomedon	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 23	—	Rotterdam, etc.	Schiedyke	Dut.	H.C.T. Co.
Feb. 28	—	Liverpool,	Titan	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 28	—	Hamburg, etc.	Helenus	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 3	—	London, etc.	†Morea	Br.	M. M. & Co.
Mar. 3	—	Marseilles	†Angers	Fr.	M. M. Cie
Mar. 17	—	Marseilles	†A. le Rideau	Fr.	M. M. Cie
Mar. 31	—	Marseilles	†Porthos	Fr.	M. M. Cie

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Jan. 14	2.30	Manila, Hongkong	E. of Russia	Br.	C.P.S.
Jan. 14	9.00*	A. H'kong, C'ton	Luchow	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 14	—	Hongkong, Canton	Kwangtah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 15	5.00	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S.N. Co.
Jan. 15	4.45	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 16	10.00*	S. H'kong, C'ton	Liangchow	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 15	3.00	Hongkong	Siberia Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
Jan. 16	—	Hongkong	Harold Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
Jan. 16	5.30	Ningpo	Yungshin	Chi.	N.S.S.N. Co.
Jan. 16	5.30	Ningpo	Hsin Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 16	10.00*	Swatow	Hunan	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 16	—	Foochow	Hsinchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 17	11.00*	S. H'kong, C'ton	Kweilin	Br.	B & S.
Jan. 17	D.L.	S. H'kong, C'ton	Fausang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Jan. 18	—	Hongkong, Manila	P. Pierce	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Jan. 18	11.00*	A. H'kong, C'ton	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 20	noon	S. H'kong, C'ton	Soochow	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 21	—	Hongkong	Kaga Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Jan. 21	—	Hongkong, Manila	P. McKinley	Am.	Adl. O. Line
Jan. 22	—	Keelung, etc.	Seikyo Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
Jan. 27	—	Hongkong, Manila	Hannawa	Nor.	Lumber Co.
Jan. 27	—	Hongkong	Taiyo Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
Jan. 28	—	Hongkong	China	Am.	China Mail
Jan. 29	—	Hongkong	Stuart Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
Jan. 30	—	Hongkong, Manila	Pawlet	Am.	Lumber Co.
Feb. 1	—	Hongkong, Manila	P. Wilson	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Feb. 2	—	Hongkong	Africa Maru	Jan.	O.S.K.
Feb. 2	—	Hongkong, Manila	†P. Jackson	Am.	Adl. O. Line
Feb. 5	—	Hongkong	E. of Australi	Br.	C.P.S.
Feb. 14	—	Hongkong, Manila	P. Jefferson	Am.	Adl. O. Line
Feb. 15	—	Hongkong, Manila	P. Lincoln	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Jan. 14	D.L.	W. C'foo, T'tsin	Yusang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Jan. 15	—	Vladivostok	Hatien	Chi.	S. H. & Co.
Jan. 16	10.00	Tsingtao	Kanchow	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 17	9.00*	Tsingtao, Dairen	Chohei Maru	Jan.	D. K. K.
Jan. 17	D.L.	Tsingtao	Taisang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Jan. 17	10.00*	Vladivostok	Lorestan	Br.	L. Y. Lang
Jan. 20	1.00	Tsingtao, Danly	Saikio Maru	Jap.	D.K.K.
Jan. 23	3.00	Tsingtao, Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	D.K.K.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Jan. 14	9.00*	Pukow	Newchwang	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 14	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangfoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 14	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tehhsing	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Jan. 15	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kianghsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 15	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 16	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Pingwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Jan. 16	M.N.	Hankow, ttc.	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 16	M.N.	Hankow, ttc.	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 16	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Changon	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Jan. 17	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 17	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Whangpu	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 17	M.N.	Hankow	Tuckwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Jan. 18	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Jan. 18	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangshun	Chi	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 18	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 19	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Changsha	Br	B. & S.
Jan. 20	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Woosung	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 22	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 22	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenho	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Jan. 22	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.

M. N.—MIDNIGHT D. L.—DAYLIGHT
†CARRYING MAIL.

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AUCTIONS

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Will sell by Public Auction within the premises
NO. 15 MOHAWK ROAD.

On Monday, 15th January 1923
Commencing at 10 a.m. and continuing at 2.30 p.m.
the whole of the

Dainty and Artistic Household Furniture, Fixtures and Household Requisites (mostly made by Weeks & Co., Ltd.)
Contained Therein

HALL.—Teak hall table, teak jardiniere stands, Red Plush Curtains, Red Axminster carpets (Turkish design), Brass fender, Brass coal box, Teak 3-fold screen, Tapestry Chesterfield couch, Double spring arm chairs, Teak Library table, Tapestry seated Chairs, Clock in Mahogany case by Mappin & Webb, Teak Electric floor lamp, Vases, Marble Statue, Cut Glass vases, Salamandre stove, &c.

DRAWING ROOM.—Grey Axminster Carpet, Clock by Boyes Bassett & Co., Brass fender Brass coal box, Bevelled Mantel Mirror, French Porcelain vases Carved Curio cabinet with plate glass shelves, Chinese Porcelains, Glass top Oval & round teapoys Glass top Centre table, Cut glass vases, Carved gilt Electric floor lamp, 3-fold Screen, Jardiniere stands, Poplin Curtains, Fancy Electric table lamp, Double spring settee and arm chairs, Piano stool, Art brass electric wall brackets, 1 White Marble Double Figure Statue, &c.

DINING ROOM.—Blue Axminster Carpet, Gilt framed bevelled mirror, Clock, Brass electric bracket lights, Leather covered double spring arm chairs, Leather covered settee, Brass top teapoys, Tapestry curtains, Mahogany stained bevelled mirror back Sideboard, Dinner Wagon, Telescopic Dining Table, Leather seated dining Chairs, Vases, White Marble Statue, Good E. P. Ware, Sterling silver ware, Royal Worcester Dinner set, Cutlery Crockery & Glass ware, Very fine Cut Glass ware Cake dishes, Salad bowl, Decanters, Liqueur Jugs, Sweet dishes, Nut dishes, sandwich dishes, Pickle bottles, Water pitcher, Fruit dishes, & 1 Extra large flower vase &c.

LIBRARY.—Oriental Carpet, Teak Bookcases, Brass fender, Fire screen, Vases, Sofa, Ottoman seat, Teak inlaid Desk, Morriss chairs, arm chairs, Curtains, Brass electric lanterns, &c.

STAIRS & LANDING.—Heavy Axminster stairs Carpet, Brass stair rods, Salamandre stove, Linen cupboard &c.

CONTENTS OF 3 BEDROOMS.—Axminster carpets, Brass fenders, Bevelled mantel mirror, Clocks, Silk Tapestry covered Couch and Arm Chairs, Mahogany inlaid Bedroom Suite comprising Bevelled mirror door Wardrobe, Cupboard, Dressing table, Night table, Chairs, Round table, Double Bedstead, & Screen to match, Marble top Washstand with basin & taps, mirror, Curtains, Large teak mahogany stained 3 bevelled mirror door wardrobe, Dressing table, Brass double Bedstead, Marble top washstand, Gilt framed Oil Paintings, Arm Chairs, Teak mirror door wardrobe, Round table, Teak double bedstead, Couch, Large 8 light Electrolier &c.

PANTRY AND KITCHEN.—Tables, Shelves, Filter, Cooking Utensils, White enamelled Ice chest &c.

Good Electric fittings throughout
also
1 Grand fathers Clock by J. C. Jennens & Son, London
1 Victor Victrola in Oak cabinet & records
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4 Ceiling Fans with lights
1 Chubbs Safe with key
3 Enamelled Iron Baths
2 Lavatory Basins
4 Commodes with Flush water tanks
2 Shower baths with fittings
2 Large Stone Josses with Electric lamps about 10 ft. high
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Comprising:—
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Will sell by public Auction within the premises
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Comprising:—
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also
1 Pianola "Autopiano" Kastner & Co., Ltd., Rachals, with 142 Rolls Music and Music cabinet in excellent condition
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SUBSTANTIAL
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS
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On View Morning of Sale.

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Woman Industrial Expert Here To Survey Conditions

Miss Mary Dingman, industrial secretary of the World's Young Women's Christian Association, and one of the leading authorities on the status of women in industry all over the world, has arrived in Shanghai for the purpose of studying the condition of the working women of the Orient.

The World's Association, anxious to do everything possible to better the conditions of the working women of the various countries, in 1921 appointed Miss Constance Smith, H. M. Deputy Chief Inspector of Factories under the British Government and Miss Dingman, to gather information regarding the industrial and social conditions in the various countries.

Since her appointment, Miss Dingman has addressed large audiences in most of the countries of Europe and in America. This is her first trip to the Orient.

Miss Dingman made a very comprehensive review survey of the factory conditions in Europe, America and China yesterday.

FACTORY PROBLEM

Regarding the factory in China which has become a serious problem Miss Dingman said yesterday:

"China, that for so many years has been withdrawn from active participation in the industrial world, has a chance to start clean. She can, if she will, build on the experience of the West, learn from its experience and avoid its tragic mistakes. Thirty years ago China had not one factory or mill, as we know them in the West. Handicraft in the homes or in small shops where master and men were intimately acquainted and worked and lived under the same conditions, comprised the manufacturing system of China. The China Year Book for 1921 announces that almost every type of modern industry is to be found in China, scattered so far through about fifty cities.

"The rate at which modern industry is invading this country is shown by figures given in an article by the Minister of Communications in which the 49 cotton factories of 1919 is compared with the 102 in 1922—to give only one example. According to an estimate made from an Industrial and Social Survey issued in September, 1922 by M. T. Tchou of the National Industrial Department of the Y.M.C.A., the percentage of women employed in industry is 15 percent and the number of children under fourteen is 20 percent.

"The prospect of those thousands of women and children being drawn into an industrial system without adequate protection from legislation or public opinion is appalling. The conditions under which the industrial worker in China lives and works, corresponds to those that existed in England 120 years ago, aggravated by the unusual ignorance of the poor classes, and complicated by the introduction of the elaborate machinery from the West.

"The family system of China, one of its greatest sources of national strength, will break under the grip of an industrial system that develops without regard for the worker, and that everywhere has tendered to break down family life by taking mothers from the home, by night work and by absolutely inadequate wages paid to workers. There are many organisations and many groups of people who are concerned in this matter, among them some employers who are doing splendid pioneer work to introduce better conditions into their plants.

NEED FOR RELIGION

"The National Christian Council, which met in Shanghai in May, 1922, recognised the need for a labor standard for China and endorsed the setting as a goal of the standard adopted at the First International Conference of the League of Nations dealing with hours of work, unemployment, employment of children, night work for women and children, safeguarding the health of workers and child labor, but in view of the difficulty of immediate application of that standard to the industrial situation in China, the following standards were adopted and will be promoted by the Church for immediate application: (1) No employment of children under 12 full years of age, (2) one day's rest in seven, (3) the safeguarding of the health of workers, e.g., limitation of working hours, improvement of sanitary conditions, and installation of safety devices. This is the first time that any church has even been called upon so early in its development, to voice its attitude on the industrial system. In England and America this recognition of its responsibility in industry was awakened largely by the experience of the Great War.

"That communities are also awakened to the gravity of the introduction into China of the ruthless system of exploitation that would follow on unrestricted development of industry, is shown by the recent endorsement by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce of Chefoo and Peking, of the labor standards as endorsed by the Church.

"As yet there are few plans for education of the Chinese factory woman. That is perhaps too far in the future for discussion at present, for we are all aware of the high percentage of illiteracy in China. The immediate necessity is to provide against her physical and mental slavery to a machine and moral breakdown that follows on the heels of such monotony.

WORK OF Y.W.C.A.

"The Y.W.C.A. was definitely drawn into the industrial situation in China some time ago through requests for help from various employers, both Chinese and foreign, who were dissatisfied with conditions that existed among the women in their factories. For the past year and a half, Miss Agatha Harrison has been on the staff of the Y.W.C.A. in China. She comes from the London School of Economics and her long experience in the industrial situation in England, where perhaps the greatest advance has been made toward a solution of industrial problems, is a valuable asset in the building of any program that will help to avert in China the maladjustments that have worked such havoc in Western civilisation.

"England and other countries that have had the industrial system for a hundred years or more have gone various stages, when the acute struggles between opposing groups have brought in their track much that is unfortunate. But much that is good has come from these very struggles, and the relatively safe and just conditions that obtain today more and more in the factories of the West are a monument to the endurance and unflinching purpose of those men and women who saw the light and worked for the future.

"Perhaps the most encouraging aspect of the development of women's industrial life is the workers educational movement that is making itself felt both in England and the United States. There has been in England a movement toward workers education for the past 30 years. The annual report of the Workers Education Association issued in September, 1922, shows its membership to be 26,000, with 348 tutorial classes, and 635 one-year classes of a total membership of 16,359.

WORK IN ENGLAND

"In February, 1920, the Y. W. C. A. of England opened the first resident college for working women at The Holt, Beckenham. The first class consisted of ten women, ranging in age from 18 to 35, whose original occupations were as follows: Shop assistant, clerks, domestic servant, lace mender, W.R.A.F., munition worker, dressmaker, jam tester. Before she can be admitted to this college, a student must give proof of having made an effort to obtain knowledge since leaving school. The fees which amount to eighty pounds a year, include practically all expenses, and in many cases are paid by the firms where the girls have been employed, by trade unions, girls clubs or school associations, or covered by scholarships given by friends of the College.

"Residence at the college is required, and since that usually means giving up a position and an assured means of livelihood, a girl must be actuated by a sincere desire for education if she enters the college.

"During the past summer a six weeks Summer School on Industrial Conditions was held under my direction at Tudor House, London, with students present from Austria, America, Belgium, Czecho-Slovakia, Denmark, Holland, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Roumania, Poland, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Great Britain.

"Another experiment in workers education has been tried in the United States, where the resources of such an old academic institution as Bryn Mawr College has been placed at the service of the working women of America. For years now, a two months Summer School for women workers has been held on the campus and in the buildings of the college, with a curriculum including English composition and literature, economics, hygiene, science, government, history of civilisation, history of the labor movement, a list that would do credit to any undergraduate in America. There were 80 students the first year, 100 the second year, and their ages ranged from 18 to 39. They came from many occupations and from all over the States. This Summer School is an interesting example of the co-operation that is possible between labor and educational institutions. Its executive is Miss Ernestine Friedmann, who visited China in 1920 as a member of a group sent by the Federated Board of Women's Missions of America to investigate the condition of women in the Orient.

"These international efforts to arrive at a common understanding of a common problem are of particular interest to the Young Women's Christian Association, whose belief in the importance of international knowledge and sympathy is one of the foundation stones of its organisation. Such groups as this International Congress of Working Women do much to create and foster a sense of the interdependence of the working people of the world, and of the working people with the consumer."

A reception will be given by the National Committee of the Y.W.C.A. on January 19, at the Old Carlton, at which time Miss Dingman, together with Miss Rosalee Venable, newly appointed general secretary for China and Miss Mary Frances Cross, executive secretary of the Y.W.C.A. for foreign women in Shanghai, will be introduced. All those who are interested in the work of the Y.W.C.A. are invited to attend.

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MAGAZINE

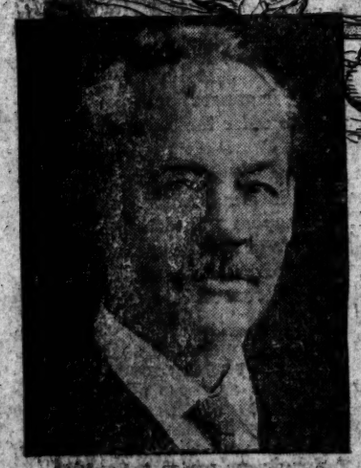
The China Press
大陸報

AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, JANUARY 14, 1923

Kidnaped by Savage Eskimos

Beautiful Canadian Girl Suffers As Tragic a Fate As Ever Befell a White Woman; Carried Off by the Dreaded "Fish Fang" Tribe Into the Trackless Wastes of Labrador



Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell, Leader of the Grenfell Expedition Which Miss Lindsay Accompanied to the Labrador Coast.

A LOVELY society girl kidnaped by savage eskimos—victim of as strange a fate as ever befell a white girl!

Somewhere in the snowy wastes of northern Labrador, Marguerite Lindsay, beautiful, well-bred Canadian girl, is held captive by the wild "Fish Fang" eskimo tribe—while her brother is leading an airplane expedition into the arctic regions as the only hope of rescue.

The details of Miss Lindsay's tragic disappearance have just reached America via London.

Marguerite Lindsay, scarcely past twenty and who was one of the reigning beauties of English and Canadian society, became a member of Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell's expedition this Summer, and went with his party on the hospital ship Strathcona to the north Labrador coast to do social welfare work among the natives.

During the short arctic Summer, which is much warmer in that latitude than most people in the temperate zone suppose, Miss Lindsay occupied a hut which she shared with another girl member of the expedition. The hut was a half mile or more from the shore, in a group which housed other members of the party.

One day Miss Lindsay announced her intention of going down to the shore to bathe. Her companion warned her not to go out alone, but the British girl, self-reliant and athletic, said she was not afraid of anything and would be back safe in time for lunch.

She went down to the seashore—and has never been seen since. Dr. Grenfell's party supposed at first she might have been seized with cramps and drowned, but not a trace of her clothing could be found. Then they discovered signs which indicated that a struggle had taken place on shore—and presently their suspicions of her abduction were confirmed when they learned that a party of the wild and savage "Fish Fang" tribe, hunters and fishermen from further north, had been seen in the neighborhood with their big canoes, formed of hides stretched over frames of bone.

The girl's fate was no longer in doubt. She had been seized by this band of marauding eskimos, overcome by force, thrown into one of the canoes and carried off into the trackless north.

Further up the coast it is believed the band landed and struck inland with their white girl captive.

What has become of Marguerite Lindsay since? Her grief-stricken family and friends scarcely dare to speculate. The "Fish Fangs" are known to be as primitive and savage as the American Indians were in the old days. Whether they seized the girl for ransom or to carry her into slavery or to make her the wife of one of their chiefs no one knows.

Marguerite Lindsay is a typical Canadian-English girl of the upper classes, with a wealth of beautiful blonde hair and very bright coloring. She was a prime favorite in English society after the war, and was one of the most courted belles of Mayfair and the London West End.

She led the life that a girl of that class leads—surrounded by luxuries, comforts and adoration. When she awoke in the late morning, tea was brought her by a maid; then the perfumed bath, the hairdresser, the lazy breakfast, the notes and invitations to social functions, the ride in the park. Later in the afternoon, tea in some studio or salon. In the evening, a formal dinner, with perhaps the opera or a ball afterward. The latest gowns from Paris, hosts of admirers, social triumphs—everything that the heart of a beautiful young girl could wish.

Imagine all that last Winter—less than a year ago. And imagine the life she may be leading now! Neither fact nor fiction could afford a more violent or tragic contrast.

Not one word has come from Marguerite Lindsay since she was kidnaped by the eskimos, but white men who have been among the eskimos in the interior and know every detail of their daily round know that Marguerite Lindsay must be living—if she was taken alive.

Eskimos Camping Out in Tents During Their Brief Summer Vacation.

Photo Taken in the Arctic Showing an Eskimo Fisherman About to Harpoon a Walrus.

She sleeps on a pile of evil-smelling furs in a smoky hut or igloo. No light and little air can get in from the outside. Her clothing consists of skins and furs, sewn on her with the beginning of the Winter, to be left there until the coming Spring. Her food consists of blubber and dried raw fish, with seal meat and seal blood when the hunters of the tribe are lucky. Her occupation, if they make her work, consists of cleaning fish and drying their skins. The eskimos live by hunting and fishing, in which the men are exclusively engaged. All the worst drudgery incident to their occupations is left to the women.

Kidnaped in the arctic circle, Marguerite Lindsay has no books, no amusements, no friends with whom she can talk, no members of her own race to whom she can turn for sympathy. Perhaps the women of the tribe are sorry for her and treat her kindly. Perhaps they hate her and help make her life a horror because they are jealous of her blonde beauty. No one knows.

Perhaps they all treat their captive with great deference and consideration. Perhaps their chief is trying to persuade her to become contented with her strange lot and willingly become his wife.

Perhaps, if she has rebelled and sought to escape, they keep her tied up like an animal and seek to break her spirit with their savage cruelty.

Perhaps—stranger things have happened to white people captured by savages—they have made a sort of princess or goddess of her and revere her, though a captive, as something sacred, bringing her the choicest bits of food, the finest furs and skins—the best their wild surroundings can afford.

Any of these may have happened to Marguerite Lindsay—may be happening to her at this very moment. Which is nearest the truth, nobody knows. But one thing is certain. If she ever comes back alive she will have the strangest story to tell that has ever been heard from the lips of a modern woman.

As soon as Miss Lindsay's brother, who served as a lieutenant in the war, heard of his sister's disappearance, he hurried to the eastern shore of Canada and, procuring an airplane, started to search across the barren wastes of Labrador for the "Fish Fang" tribe. His first effort was unsuccessful. He secured further assistance, and the attempt at rescue became a desperate race with the approach of mid-Winter and its terrible snow blizzards.

The rescuers have by no means abandoned hope. Throughout the whole Winter travel is possible, in dog sleds if not in airplanes, and the search will be kept up. Their best chance, they believe, is through other tribes of eskimos, who have consented to aid the rescue party.

Dr. Grenfell and the Grenfell Association of America have been working for years among the eskimos, and have won the lasting gratitude of many tribes which regard the savage "Fish Fangs" as their enemies.

Miss Lindsay's father, who is well known in British and Canadian financial circles and who was one of the heads of the Canadian Red Cross in London during the war, has put all his resources at the command of the rescue expedition—and still hopes that his daughter will be restored to him.

Miss Marguerite Lindsay.

Velvet in Various Moods

VELVET has the knack of adapting itself to the various modes. It takes the line of the simple afternoon frock as gracefully as it swathes the figure in evening apparel. Velvet has its own moods, too, now creating a pert little chapeau, now lending dignity and grace to a sombre gown in the next moment.

© BONWIT TELLER & Co.

THE soft-pile fabrics of another generation have once again come forward to offer their charm to the new mode.

Velvet has taken the lead. It lends itself so gracefully to the modes of formal and informal attire. It fashions itself into saucy little chapeaux as delightfully as it swathes the slender figure of the statuesque beauty. Behold then, the moods of the fashionable velvet as interpreted in the models shown on this page today.

Novelty silver wings at one hip breaks the soft surface of its velvet background in the evening gown. The lines of the gown are as simple as those of a negligee, falling into a square train at back. Draped to one hip, the velvet takes a slightly bouffant line and is held in place by the silver wings which harmonize with the slender shoulder straps which take for their complement the headdress of silver lace.

For afternoon wear, velvet again asserts its claim. In the model, which one sees at the smart tea places, with its accompanying fox scarf and wide-brimmed hat, antique silver lace gives the note of distinction. The long waistline is drawn snugly across the front and from the line of double shirring that slants slightly upward to give an effect of slenderness two silk lined panels fall on either side.

A bit more youthful, perhaps, is the other afternoon frock of velvet with its quaint trimming of ermine. It strikes a regal combination, yet sacrifices none of its charm because it retains the straight line silhouette. The skirt is decidedly long, touching the wide tongues of the slippers and accenting, as it would seem, the small pertness of the velvet hat which boasts its design of ermine tips.

Not to be outshone by the charm of this small hat, the mushroom shape offers itself for approval. The crown is soft and rather low, extending, as you will see, as far above the brim line as the latter does below. Uncurled ostrich smartly adorns the back and curls one end low over the shoulder.

A velvet evening frock for the younger girl tops its full skirt with a tunic of silver lace with garlands of roses embellishing the metal design. A dainty plastron of roses subtly defines the waistline and showers its ribbon across the bouffant skirt.

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Aristocratic European Women Now Working

(China Press Correspondence)

London, (by mail).—Out of the disastrous fall of European currency has sprung an entirely new group of workers—the old aristocracy of the ancient world—the new poor of the modern.

No longer do bitter stories of the sudden poverty of a Russian princess or two stir the public to great sympathy, for we are all getting accustomed to a similar stricken class in Central Europe, to starving royalty in Eastern Europe, to proud but land-poor titled Britons and noble but homeless Irish.

From all parts of the world they have come in great numbers to the European capitals and many have waited patiently in London for their economic fortunes to change. After several years some of them decided to join the working class. And it was a very capable, thoroughly feminist, Scotch woman, Miss L. Kerr, who organised for them a sort of employment bureau and club called "Useful Women."

This league of "gentlewomen"—which is to say, in good American, educated women—"was formed to bring into touch those who want work done with those who are ready and able to do it"; so said Miss Kerr when I talked to her in her offices in London.

Thereupon she produced a lengthy list of the things "gentlewomen" are prepared to do—a list that includes every small or large, simple or difficult job that a superlatively managed household could think of.

TEACH SOCIAL CONDUCT

If you have a debutante daughter who needs training in social graces and you are too busy to teach them to her, all you need do is apply to Miss Kerr. She will find the most perfect social favorite of Russia or Italy, of say fifteen years ago, who will take your daughter as a guest at her own home. She will take her to all the theaters that young girls should see; she will train her in listening appreciatively to opera; she will even present her socially, while you sit placidly in your country house reading charming society notes about your own daughter, or take a trip off to Egypt for a year.

Or supposing you have a favorite pup, call on Miss Kerr, and she will provide an efficient and understanding "gentlewoman" to wash, brush and exercise your beastie as often as you desire. Apparently there is nothing that the new poor will not and cannot do that is useful.

"I always demand references of the women who wish to work, but I also demand as full references of the people who wish workers. Just so long as the work is useful I am glad to provide workers, and they are glad to do the jobs. There used to be a prevalent idea among British women that certain kinds of work are menial. We have changed in our ideas since the war."

Of course, every European language is taught and also several Oriental languages. Then there are special organisers of concerts and bazaars. There are specialists — connoisseurs they were in their other days—who will buy laces for you or any other fabrics; or perhaps they will search out period furniture and attend auctions where rare articles are for sale.

VARIED SERVICE GIVEN

They will write clever dinner speeches for you, and—most glorious of all—they will relieve you of all the responsibility of writing letters. Fancy letting your letters pile up for one week, two weeks, and suddenly rushing to the telephone to call upon Useful Women to send a brilliant woman at once to read your post and answer it! With perfect trust you can leave the letters on your desk, go for a drive and return some hours later to find all the correspondence completed.

Or suppose your bridge party has been disrupted by a sudden attack of measles in the homes of two of your invited guests. Princesses and countesses of whatever country you desire can all play bridge, and by asking Miss Kerr to provide additional guests you not only fill out your tables but you may just find yourself with the most charming and brilliant guest of the season.

And as for the workers—well, there are endless possibilities of thrilling adventures for them. Only recently a young English girl who went to Argentina with a wealthy family as governess returned to London to buy her trousseau for her wedding. She will marry the brother of the Argentinian's wife and will go back to Argentina to live.

"What interests most of all about this plan of mine," said Miss Kerr, "is that we are creating in England that pride in profession among women that makes them feel comradely. We are forming a great international club of workers who will stand together on all issues concerning feminine labor. It will be an unusual group of women, for it will include only educated women who are actually facing the problem of making a living.

ARE OF MANY RACES

"Our workers do all manner of things expertly. They trim hats, they catalogue libraries, they drive motor cars, they do all the usual household duties, even to making up other people's household accounts.

"They are women who represent the intelligence and culture of Russia, France, Denmark, Italy, England, Ireland, Scotland and even Iceland. Already we have 1,200 women working for the organisation. They are scattered through Britain, through Europe and even in Australia, China, Japan and Egypt."

"And do visiting Americans use your service?" I asked her.

"The greatest compliment I have ever had paid me was by an American who asked me to open a branch of Useful Women in America. When such brilliant and thoroughly efficient organisers as Americans propose that a Scotch woman come to their country to organise anything it is nothing less than astounding. I hope to go, but in the meantime I shall extend my service in London particularly, yet visiting Americans who wish shopping done for them, who wish to leave their children with competent and splendid women while they themselves travel, or who want to place their children in European schools and still give them some home life—they shall, of course, be served.

"I am not working these plans out alone, for I am backed by the solid work of some of the finest women of Europe, women who have just learned what it is to work and who bring to their jobs a fine enthusiasm."

Pumpkin Jam New Parisian Delicacy

(China Press Correspondence)

Paris.—Try some pumpkin jam for your Thanksgiving dinner. The recipe comes from Paris, where there are no Pilgrims' Day celebrations, but where good eating is the rule.

First, peel the pumpkin and remove the inner skin and seeds. Weigh the pulp, and cut it into very thin slices. For six pounds of pumpkin take five pounds of sugar, the ratings of four or five lemons, a stick of vanilla and a small cup of rum (if one can be found). Cook the mixture in a jam-basin over a slow fire for one hour or more, taking good care to stir it often. French people, who know little about the mysteries and delights of the famous American pumpkin pie, declare that this jam will be certain to please Puritan palates.

A good "savory" will add a nice touch to the dinner if a wise choice is made. It should be a delicate morsel, a "bonne bouche," piquant and tantalising, easily eaten and yet leaving a definite impression as the climax of a good dinner.

This is served in little puff, pasty boats made in small molds. They can be filled with all sorts of things, such as anchovies, eggs prepared in a variety of ways, sardines or vegetables. They must be individual, but not too elaborate.

Nightrobes Revert To Olden Fashion

Fluffy, ruffled nightrobes of sheer linen and lace are being ousted from madame's lingerie chest, and the old-fashioned nightshirt much like what grandma used to wear is taking their place. This is the word that comes from Paris.

These "chemises de nuit" are a plain tailored front, which buttons straight down. The sleeves are long and generally cuffed and held together by links. Collars vary from sailor shapes to the new bateau shape.

Monograms of tiny figures or initials are embroidered on the front tab or pocket. They give a touch of color.

Every chic woman who starts off on a journey must tuck one of these new nightskirts into her case. They are exceedingly practical for country wear—even if not too beautifying.

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Inspection Invited

Will This Daughter Get $100,000?

Mrs. P. T. White — Marie Kryl - Bohumir Kryl.

SIX years ago, when Josephine Kryl was eighteen and her sister, Marie, was sixteen, Bohumir Kryl, world-famous musician, offered them $100,000 each if, on their thirtieth birthdays, they had not married, but had devoted their lives to the violin. Josephine met and loved Paul Taylor White, a Boston musician-composer. They were married, and she was cut off. Kryl turned to Marie to carry out his desire and become a great musician, but Marie, though still unmarried, announced her sympathies were entirely with her sister.

The Influence Of The Kerchief

BY SARA MARSHALL COOK

Paris has gone quite mad over the printed silk handkerchief and is using it for decorative purposes on dresses and hats.

Such dressmakers as Jenny, Cheruit and Worth have frankly accepted it for the trimming of simple cloth dresses. Worth takes it as a girdle ornament. Reboux, Talbot and Eliane use it for hat crowns and scarfs.

The big shops are selling the Batik printed squares for blouses and head bands. A prominent shop with a window full of lovely printed styles shows a handkerchief bracelet. Thus none of its value as a decorative note is overlooked.

So serious are some manufacturers about the importance of the vogue that they are beginning to slacken their efforts on printed linen handkerchiefs and will concentrate on silk. Many of the best designs are in Batik print, but there is, of course, much printed from hand-cut wooden blocks of Oriental origin.

HANDKERCHIEF TRIMMING

The present vogue for the handkerchief as a trimming is an interesting example of the difficulty of creating a fashion without the support of some well known designer. It also illustrates the fact that great designers very often receive credit for originating a fashion which really emanated from the brain of a practically unheard of dressmaker. A year ago the handkerchief was used, especially in girdle form, as a trimming for sports clothes and also as a connecting link between the sweater and the skirt, which were often in contrasting colors, in which case they were brought together by a handkerchief in a color to match the skirt.

These ideas were advanced by smaller dressmakers last midwinter, but at that time received little notice. It is likely that the present craze for handkerchief trimmings will have a strong influence on fashions for Southern wear this winter and that picturesque effects will be worked out.

In imagining clothes for Palm Beach, for instance, there is everything in the way of background to set off the picturesque in dress. Here clothes of this sort find their most logical setting.

THE KERCHIEF HEADDRESS

The popularity of the white frock will know no abatement and many of them will be adorned with handkerchief as a hat trimming bright colors. Enameled buttons to match the girdle in color will also be used. It will be very smart to wear a felt hat accenting the colors of the girdle.

The vogue for the printed silk handkerchief as a hat trimming is strong. Frequently the handkerchief is a reproduction of an old foulard in the patterns of which one sees beautiful blendings of dark greens and various shades of maroon with black.

Women have enthusiastically taken up the handkerchief as a bit of ornamentation, and some have even gone so far as to use it as a headdress for evening wear. Last summer handkerchiefs were worn to some extent at the seashore instead of hats, but even the few who showed their enthusiasm for this fad by adopting the kerchief as a country headdress little thought that it would find its way into the evening toilette.

This is not such a far cry, after all, for what could be more lovely with the new evening gowns of velvet printed in Persian designs than a handkerchief printed in a Persian pattern and colorings.

Many well known French firms are devoting their window displays entirely to pocket handkerchiefs of the gayest colors. Some of these are fittingly called "jazz handkerchiefs." Beautiful spots of color are they in brilliant flame, deep coral, peacock blue and orange tones.

There are also very sheer white linen handkerchiefs in small sizes with borders of fine stripes in the brightest of hues, or handkerchiefs of linen in pale pastel shades may be bordered with white stripes. Among the what would now be considered conservative handkerchiefs are those of white linen with the corners embroidered with baskets of colored flowers.

PAINTED HANKIES

It would seem that all the world has taken to exploiting the handkerchief. From Vienna come reports of marvelous handkerchiefs shown at the shop of the Wiener Frauenhandarbeit. The handkerchiefs are quite unique. Squares of delicately colored linen or sheer white linen are bordered with white tulle exquisitely embroidered in colors.

The paint pot has been resorted to in decorating the new handkerchiefs. Those in both white and color have their corners hand painted in designs of fruits, birds and flowers. All sorts of cubist figures also are seen, the figures being done in white on the corners of colored handkerchiefs. White net hems are used on colored linen squares. All this decoration leads up to the elaboration of the monogram.

Martial et Armand also have made for Mlle. Robinne an afternoon dress of green velvet trimmed with beaver. In addition to collar and cuffs of this fur the dress also has a girdle trimming of beaver.

THE FUR VOGUE

You will notice the lavish way in which fur is used to trim all three of these models. Fur never was more in vogue than it is at the present time. It would appear that designers are spending a great deal of time in thinking up new uses for fur as trimming. Of course, one need scarcely have it explained that this lavish use of fur contributes greatly toward the increased cost of models. All of the new street dresses and suits are heavily furtrimmed, making their prices exorbitant.

The Paris furrier has seemingly surmounted all obstacles in the working of pelts. He stitches, twists and cuts them into all sorts of shapes, then seams them together to form mosaic patterns—squares, diamond shapes, round and curving. There are straight and horizontal stripes; there are undulating stripes and festoon stripes worked out perfectly in furs. Moleskin and seal are often worked in what is called the shell pattern—that is, cut into bits and sewn together to simulate the markings of the tortoise.

The cape back, so popular on the new fall dresses, is frequently worked out in fur. Breitschwantz, or broadtail, is a favorite fur for the cape on a cloth dress.

There are other things besides the fact that clothes are so lavishly trimmed with fur that contribute to the rich harvest being reaped by the furrier. There is the circular cut of capes and panels which, of course, requires quantities of fur in their making.

Ermine tails play a large part in the trimming of clothes. One of the best models of the season is a suit of brown cloth with a short box jacket almost entirely covered with tails of summer ermine. The attractive feature of the jacket is the cuffs, which are wide and loose, with the ermine tails scattered over them and a fringe of the tails sewn closely together falling down one side.

BEAUTY COLLECTION

CUTTINGS FROM BEAUTY ARTICLES, THE CREAM OF MODERN BEAUTY ADVICE.

REMOVING BAD COMPLEXIONS

Cosmetics can never really help a poor complexion; often they are positively harmful. The sensible, rational way is to actually remove the thin veil of stifling, half-dead scarf skin from the face, and give the fresh, vigorous, and beautiful young skin underneath a chance to show itself and to breathe.

This is best done in a very simple way, by merely applying mercolised wax at night, like cold cream, and washing it off in the morning. It absorbs the disfiguring cuticle gradually and harmlessly, leaving a brilliant natural complexion. Of course, this also takes with it all such facial blemishes as red blothes, tan, moth patches, sallowness, liver spots, etc.

The new skin is usually several degrees lighter, and finer in texture.

TO KILL HAIR ROOTS

Women annoyed with disfiguring growths of superfluous hair wish to know not merely how to temporarily remove the hair but how to kill the roots permanently. For this purpose pure powdered pheminol may be applied directly to the objectionable hair growth. The recommended treatment is designed not only to instantly remove the hair but also to actually kill the roots so that the growth will not return. About an ounce of pheminol should be sufficient.

HOW TO HAVE THICK AND PRETTY HAIR

Soaps and artificial shampoos ruin many beautiful heads of hair. Few people know that a teaspoonful of good stallax dissolved in a cup of hot water has a natural affinity for the hair and makes the most delightful shampoo imaginable. It leaves the hair brilliant, soft and wavy, cleanses the scalp completely and greatly stimulates the hair growth. The only drawback is that stallax seems rather expensive. It comes to the chemist only in sealed ¼ lb. packages. However, this is sufficient for twenty-five or thirty shampoos, and it really works out very cheaply in the end.

ETHEL CAMERON

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(Opposite The Race Course)

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AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUN DAY, JANUARY 14, 1923

-:- Air Gliding -:-

Three glider meets have now been held in Europe during 1922. From the Combegrasse in Auvergne, from the Wasserkuppe in Hesse, and from the Itford Hill on the South Downs the motorless flying machines have been launched forth, writes E. P. Warner in the Christian Science Monitor. All previous records have been beaten many times over, and the information obtained in the several countries should now be gathered together with a view to deducing the general rules on which successful gliding rests.

If aeronautical engineers had been questioned as to those rules a year ago they would have declared with substantial unanimity that the primary essentials were light wing loading and high efficiency, or low resistance. The high efficiency insured the ability to glide on a path only slightly inclined below the horizontal, while the light unit loading connoted a low speed along the path. Obviously a low rate of vertical descent, the fundamental desideratum in a glider, can be obtained only by traveling as slowly as possible along a path inclined as little as possible.

So we should have reasoned last spring, but the event has shown the reasoning not wholly correct, or at least incomplete. The machines which hold the world's records today are not by any means those which conform most closely to the specifications just laid down.

In the first place light loading has proved unimportant, except that a lightly loaded machine can perform satisfactorily in somewhat lighter winds than would be possible for the more heavily loaded types. In some cases it even seems harmful. Neither the Hanover glider, on which Hentzen flew for three hours and ten minutes, nor the Peyret monoplane on which Maneyrol later beat the German's time by 12 minutes was very light, the wing loading being about 2½ pounds a square foot of wing surface in each case. This is the same loading that was used in the early Wright biplanes that were employed for exhibition work in 1910 and 1911. Many of the French gliders were loaded only a pound and a half a square foot or less, and Fokker's biplane actually went below a pound, but the French performances at the Combegrasse were disappointing and it was interesting to notice that Fokker made his best showing and his longest flights when carrying a passenger as ballast. Another illustration of the possibilities of high loading was given by the record of Squadron Leader Grey at the English meet. He made a glide lasting more than an hour on a machine assembled from parts of old airplanes at a total cost of less than $5, although the weight of the structural parts was appropriate to a pursuit airplane required to mount a 200-horsepower engine and execute acrobatic manœuvers rather than to the very gentle stresses falling on a glider.

The reason for the merits of heavy loading is not wholly clear, but it is involved largely in control. A heavy machine can soar, or glide in ascending currents, if the wind is strong enough and if the pilot is able to find the ascending current and stay in it. To do that requires that he should always have control enabling him to turn quickly and to combat without loss of time any disturbances arising from atmospheric irregularities. It is easiest to obtain satisfactory control at moderately high speed, especially in strong winds. The term high speed in this connection is of course purely relative, since even the heaviest and fastest glider would hardly exceed 40 miles an hour, 25 to 35 being the normal rate or travel for most of the successful machines.

Although the controls of the recordbreakers were, as just noted, in all cases distinguished by power and certainty and quickness of response these results were ordinarily accomplished without radical innovation in design. The one exception was the Peyret machine, present holder of the world's duration record, which has two wings of equal size in tandem arrangement, the trailing edges of both wings being fitted with flaps. The latter could be rolled by pulling the flaps down on one side and up on the other, while the longitudinal inclination could be altered by pulling both flaps down on the forward wing and up on the rear, or vice versa. This differential adjustment was obtained through a system of gearing rather more complex than the standard control, but splendid results were obtained. No doubt next year will see numerous further experiments along the same lines, as it is easier, cheaper, and safer to try such innovations on gliders than on engine-driven airplanes.

As for efficiency it is found that the best results are in general obtained with monoplanes, only the Fokker among the biplanes having made a good record. The most successful designs have wings of large aspect ratio, or long in span from tip to tip and of small length parallel to the direction of flight, and it is known that that, like the monoplane arrangement, is a feature favorable to aerodynamic efficiency. In one instance very excellent flights of considerable duration were made with a machine built with great crudeness and seemingly without regard to what would ordinarily be regarded as the first rules of aerodynamics in design, but with an abnormally high aspect ratio, the wing being about 50 feet by 3. Some very good gliders did not even have high aspect ratio. The Peyret, the present record holder, uses a wing arrangement of very low efficiency in conjunction with a body of such high resistance that many observers doubted its ability to get off the ground. The record flight was made in a 40-mile wind. It can be said of efficiency, as of light loading, that it can be dispensed with if conditions are sufficiently favorable, and that the one thing without which it is impossible to achieve success is adequate control.

In summary, the experiences of the summer showed that it is possible to soar for hours over a favorable terrain with a glider embodying no radical departures from standard airplane practice, and that the difficulty of constructing good gliders has in general been overrated. It is a matter of good design and good piloting rather than of featherweight construction.

Clemenceau On Wilson

[By Ferdinand Tuohy in New York World.]

"Well, you want to know exactly what happened," he said. "Here it is. I stayed precisely 15 minutes. So you will agree we hardly decided on a new Europe. The meeting was of the most affectionate kind possible. We met as old friends upon whom common adversity had descended but who had done their best."

"How did you find Mr. Wilson?" I asked.

"But for his remaining seated throughout," replied Clemenceau, "never once rising, he was the same Wilson I knew in Paris, slightly fatter, nothing else."

"The same voice?".

"Yes."

"The same manner?"

"Yes."

"The same enthusiasm?"

"Yes."

"The same habit of thought and mind?"

"Precisely."

"The same keenness of intellect?"

"Absolutely."

"Where were you received?"

"In the study. We were all alone, Mrs. Wilson remaining in an anteroom. We laughed at old memories and it was good to hear that laugh again, and we talked of personages past and present. All the time Mr. Wilson showed himself to be thoroughly abreast of affairs, but we could not say so very much in 15 minutes."

"But surely you mentioned the 14 points?"

"Yes, I did, and Wilson's face lit up. He is as firm a believer in their ultimate triumph now as he was when he came to Paris. Where was there such noble faith in self?

"And he was so touched when I told him that the chief round of applause at all my speeches comes when I have occasion to mention his name. You remember—it was the same at Boston, Chicago and St. Louis as in New York.

"Make no mistake, the Americans still love their Wilson. Why, even this morning at the war college, you remember, it was the same."

TO DRY WET PARTS

If water is spilled on the distributor wires or other connections and causes a short circuit, it can be quickly dried by forcing air in that direction from the hose of the pump on the engine or by use of the hand pump.

New York To Put Taxi Drivers On An Honor System

New York City, always interested in the solution of the traffic problem, but never able to dissolve the gritty element of professional chauffeurs, is devising a new means for safeguarding the walking and riding public. A Taxicab Drivers' Legion of Honor is to be established, and instead of bludgeoning the taxi men into the paths of rectitude and honor the police will strum the strings of pride and ambition and with their dulcet music soothe the savage breast. An annual record of every taxi man will be scrupulously kept and, according to the official announcement, "drivers against whom only a small number of violations have been recorded will be awarded the Legion shield to affix to their cabs. People of New York will know at the first glance at this insignia that the driver of the car which bears it has merit, is to be trusted, and should be supported and hired."

The idea undoubtedly has possibilities, and as it is still in the formative stage we feel at liberty to offer some suggestions. We believe, for instance, that the statement "drivers against whom only a small number of violations have been recorded" should be amplified and clarified. If, during the course of a year, a taxi man has snapped his meter back to zero and overcharged no more than forty-seven nearsighted customers, he should be given the shield and one palm for exceptional honesty. Timid females from the rural districts, seeing this shield with palm, may rest assured that they will be driven from the Grand Central Station to the Hotel Belmont at the minimum charge of $2.80.

A large green light should be affixed to the radiators of cabs whose drivers have run over no more than three adults and eleven children in the course of a twelvemonth. Pedestrians desiring to traverse the Grand Concourse and other through thoroughfares, who see this approaching green light, will know that if they remain on the sidewalk (or, in cases of emergency, climb a tree) they are reasonably certain of coming through the encounter with only minor injuries.

If a driver who has been practically blameless on all other counts in the criminal calendar, has not yet participated in more than three hold-ups, and has been accessory after the fact in no more than two murders, he should be given the fourragere for extreme fortitude in the face of dire temptation. Cashiers and others whose duty obliges them to carry large sums of money may rest secure in the knowledge that the wearer of the fourragere belongs to no organised band of desperadoes.

Seriously, the idea is a good one, and although we have found fault with the wording of the announcement, we feel sure that the Legion shield will be striven for and will be respected when attained.

Predicts Record Motor Car Year For 1923

Difficulty in obtaining enough closed bodies to meet the demand will be one of the predominating factors in 1923 was the impression gained by Alfred Reeves, general manager of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce after an extended visit to the motor car plants in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan.

"October and November supplied bigger shipments than ever was recorded for the same period of any previous year," he said. "The same need for motor vehicles, which is destined to create a record output of 2,400,000 cars in 1922, or 10 percent better than the previous high mark of 1920, will be as keenly felt in 1923. More persons will be able to purchase the needed transportation because farming conditions will be better, exports are showing a turn upward, and the closed car output which was only 10 percent of the total in 1919 is running as high as 25 to 30 percent today.

"The continued growth and record output of the industry in 1922, which has astounded some, may be accounted for by the fact that motor transport meets a fundamental human need for individual means of travel, and by the fact that manufacturers readjusted prices promptly and directly to the ultimate consumer, so that motor vehicle values now are the best that have ever been offered."

Autos Parked On Roof Of Building

Park autos on roof.

CONVERSION of the roof of a downtown business building into an automobile parking station has helped to relieve the traffic congestion in Seattle, Washington. The unique parking place is on the roof of a low structure at Fifth avenue and University street, in the heart of the city. A special runway has been built to the roof, which will accommodate 100 cars.

French Attempting To Pierce Heart Of Sahara Sands

Paris.—Preliminary arrangements for an expedition into the heart of the great Sahara desert, the first ever attempted by white men, have been made here, and the project is arousing keen interest in scientific circles. Swift tractor automobiles, armed with machine guns to repel hostile tribes known to abound in the interior, will replace the slow moving camel heretofore employed in efforts to explore the great unconquered waste of sand.

André Citroen, who is called "the Henry Ford of France," has proposed a type of car designed to negotiate the heavy sands, climb the plateaus and act as a movable fortress in case of attack. Already one expedition has started across the desert to establish a starting station with reserve supplies of gasoline, water, food and equipment. This station will be established on the edge of a region that is less known than either of the poles, and one perhaps more replete with hazards as well as possible rewards.

TANK STYLE

The principle of the automobiles is similar to that of the famous "tanks" used in the war—an endless belt tread that will not rink so readily in the sand as wheels. The speed attained by the cars will be great. Even in ordinary heavy going it is expected to make twenty miles an hour.

The main expedition started December 1 and will follow the course of the preliminary one, which left the Algerian railroad terminus at Tounggart and started toward Insalah, an oasis 600 miles distant. This oasis is the extreme outpost ever reached by a white man, and a vast store of supplies will be placed there. Beyond it to the south is a stretch of unconquered territory supposed to be of extremely irregular formation, including mountains, plateaus and immense valleys filled with shifting sand.

Another preliminary expedition will start from Timbuctoo and move toward Tinzaouten, a distance of 700 miles. Between the stations to be established by these two expeditions there will be a gap of 800 miles of desert never trod by civilised man. This tract is known as the "Great Land of Mystery." Not before supplies are reported from the designated stations will the main party start on its long tour. This will be composed by some of the foremost scientific men of France and a survey of the whole territory will be made.

The main expedition will be a steel caravan divided into three sections. The first will carry machine guns mounted in armored cars, the second medical supplies and condensed foods sufficient to last more than a year, and the third will carry gasoline, water and spare parts. The personnel of the expedition will be divided among the three sections.

MUCH SECRECY

Although the expedition has been prepared with the utmost secrecy, facts became known through the appearance of a number of strange looking automobiles on the boulevards on the outskirts of Paris. So great was the curiosity concerning these machines that the government finally announced that it had approved a project for the exploration of the Sahara and would designate official observers.

The details were then given by M. Citroen.

In 1921 a French military expedition started with camels from Algiers, and after 159 days of perilous and uncertain travel reached the west coast of Senegal, covering 2,700 miles. This expedition had the advantage of a midway rendezvous with a second contingent, which had been worked out from Mauretania. After the two parties met a detachment of native Mauretanians which had accompanied one of the parties pursued a group of desert bandits and never returned. It is against these wanderers of the desert that the present expedition is prepared.

The whole project has seized hold of the French imagination. It is even hoped that some splendid prehistoric city may be discovered, and with it vast treasures of gold and precious stones.

Japanese Buy Low Priced Car

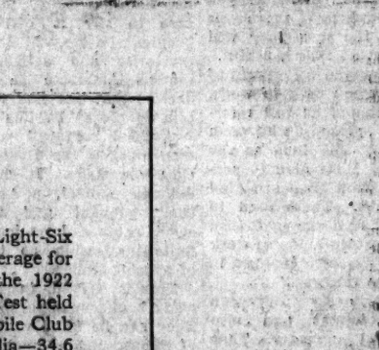
Tokio.—With the approach of the end of the year, Tokio motor dealers report few sales in passenger cars. Recent sales have been confined largely to two classes—small light cars, with low taxation, and the largest and most expensive enclosed cars, several of which have recently been purchased locally.

Although the minimum-tax cars are not nearly as popular with local motorists as they were this time last year, there is a certain demand for cars of this type in Tokio. The narrow four-seater bodies provided with cars of this class are rather a tight fit for foreigners, but seem satisfactory to Japanese purchasers, and the small fuel consumption and low taxation rating give them added attraction. Their performance is limited, and in most cases speed and power have been sacrificed to attain economy of operation, but this is not a serious drawback in Tokio, where high speed is impossible and there are few serious hills.

Medium-sized American fours and sixes are gaining in local favor. Before the high taxation campaign on the part of the local authorities, cars of this type were the most popular in Tokio, particularly with the hire companies. At that time the three most popular cars in Japan, outside of the Ford, were probably the Buick, Hudson and Dodge, in the order named. When high taxes came into force European light cars became popular, and now a large number of Fiats, Beans and Citroens—to mention only a few of the more popular makes—are in operation. Kokata Jideshas adoption of the 10 horsepower Citroen for taxicab purposes gave additional impetus to the light car movement in Tokio.

Bosch

Bosch Magnetos



„ZF4"

Are the best you can buy

Pay close attention to the name of ROBERT BOSCH and this Trade Mark

General representatives for Central and North China and Manchuria.
SHANTUNG OVERSEAS TRADING CO.
(ALFRED SCHRÖDER & CO.)
SHANGHAI.

Studebaker

It was a Studebaker Light-Six that set the highest average for six-cylinder cars in the 1922 Petrol Consumption Test held by the Royal Automobile Club of Queensland, Australia—34.6 miles to the gallon of fuel.

THIS IS A STUDEBAKER YEAR

Studebaker

BACKED BY THE WORLD'S LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF SIX-CYLINDER CARS AND

SHANGHAI HORSE BAZAAR AND MOTOR COMPANY SERVICE

Motor Law Enforcement Method Fails To Reduce Accident List

Criticises System Which Emphasises Arrests At Expense Of Educating Operators In Traffic Responsibility

Motor vehicle regulation, as at present enforced in the United States, has evidently failed as a means of reducing accidents and making city streets and open highways safer for those who use them. Despite the fact that statistics have often been compiled showing that, in some localities automobile accidents indicate a falling percentage in proportion to the number of cars in use and population, from previous years, a study of the motorcar fatalities, reaching the appalling total of 10,168 for 1921, as recently compiled by the Department of Commerce, indicates that this condition does not hold true for the thirty four States listed in the department's figures. The percentage in 1921 was 11.5 per 100,000 population, as against 10.4 in 1920. In all of the thirty-four States, with one exception, this proportional percentage was greater in 1921 than in 1917.

This apparent failure of the existing enforcement method, in spite of the restrictive measures in the laws, the great number of arrests, jail commitments and license revocations, is leading some of the broadminded officials in charge of the enforcement policy to give more intensive study to the subject. The ultimate idea is to attain a more reasonable co-operation of motorcar users in recognising the sanity of the law.

The direction that this study is beginning to take was well expressed by Alden J. McMurtry, recently consulting engineer of the Connecticut Motor Vehicle Commission, at a recent meeting in New York of the metropolitan section of the Society of Automatic Engineers, saying that strict enforcement, even to the point of oppression, will cause almost as many accidents as when the enforcement is neglected. Mr. McMurtry said:

"Under the present system of enforcement in Connecticut the arrest and conviction of a operator carry with it no thought of accident prevention. The operator does not feel that he must be more careful not to have an accident, but merely that he must be more careful not to get arrested. The psychology of the thing is entirely wrong.

"The arrest and conviction of operators have not been effective as an object lesson to other possible violators because under the shortsighted enforcement policy no judgment is used by the officers in making arrests, nor by the local courts in imposing the penalty. The unsuspecting are arrested on technicalities while the flagrant violators of common sense rules of safety go unharmed, at liberty to contribute to the dangers of motor traffic because better versed in the art of escaping arrest instead of being an object lesson in the importance of driving with all due regard for safety, such enforcement educates a certain type of operators to more skilled ways of evading the law. It is just this type of operator above all others, that the law should regulate.

"The aim of the enforcement policy should be to compel the operator to observe the laws rather than to inflict punishment upon him after the laws have been violated and injury done. The small town constable and his attitude toward motorists must go. Motor vehicle inspectors must be sent out with the idea of warning operators of their responsibilities, not with the purpose of picking off the occasional operator who happens to be technically guilty of violation. Experience shows that where the enforcement policy is narrow-minded the unlucky operators are those who get caught, while those who constitute a constant menace are able to outwit the enforcement officers."

Proper education of the operator, Mr. McMurtry believes, will prove most efficient in accident prevention. The cause of the accident should be regarded to a greater degree than the result.

"Assuming that the operator," he adds, "has a working knowledge of the law and accident cause, the next step is to see that he can recognise a situation which is covered by a rule and remember the rule. He may be assisted in this by a verbal or written warning, or by having his license endorsed to show that his attention has been called to that rule. If when given a warning the officer finds that his license has been indorsed for a previous warning for the same offense he should summon the operator to court.

"It is this system of education and warning that will separate the unintentional violator from the criminal or intentional violator. When this is accomplished, the unintentional violator will not fear the enforcement officer. On the contrary, he will look to him as a protection and will co-operate and assist the officer in every way. This condition existed to a considerable extent in Connecticut until the Motor Vehicle Inspection Department was absorbed by the State Police Department.

"The operator who cannot profit by education and warning is the man we must eliminate from the highways, temporarily or permanently."

Mr. McMurtry criticised the attitude of resentment usually shown by motorists when stopped and asked to show their operating license card. He called it unthinkable for a State to wait until something happens before it is able to ascertain whether the operator is licensed.

"Public opinion," he said, "has condemned the procedure of surprising operators with a State-wide license inspection as an injustice. It would seem that if the State made clear the purpose of such inspection public opinion would soon endorse the procedure as the safest, most logical and most effective course of action. It is essential that there should be a severe penalty for operating a motor vehicle without a license. There are more unlicensed operators driving motor vehicles than one would generally suppose."

A similar condition has been noticed in Detroit by Inspector Harry H. Jackson head of the Police Traffic Division in that city. In discussing motor accidents and prevention he recently stated:

"It is very frequent that when drivers are stopped for violation of the ordinance they become aggressive and display a feeling of resentment, believing that the officer was too technical. Apparently the driver fails to realise that he is jeopardising the lives of others by his careless and thoughtless actions."

Inspector Jackson is evidently in accord with Mr. McMurtry's views on proper education in traffic regulation.

"This resentful feeling on the part of the public," he says, "would not be displayed if they were more concerned with the keen necessity of effective regulation. The traffic provisions are just, reasonable and were enacted with safety the first consideration. To have effective traffic regulation we must first have an awakened public alive and familiar with the tremendous loss in lives, money and time the community is suffering through street accidents, most of which arise from the personal disregard of laws and their enforcement."

One of the greatest evils confronting traffic safety is the large number of intoxicated drivers. These cases have increased since prohibition enforcement. A report just issued in Detroit shows that of 505 Detroit licenses revoked during the first ten months of last year 403 were due to driving cars while under the influence of liquor. Mr. McMurty, in his address, said:

"Since the advent of prohibition not only the number of cases of intoxicated operators has increased, but the condition of intoxication is more pronounced; it extends even to partial unconsciousness."

In Connecticut motor vehicle violations due to intoxication reached the number of 1,412 in 1921. In 1920 the number was 888 and in 1919 only 544.

In New York there has been a similar increase. At the Motor Vehicle Bureau it was explained that in the early part of 1920, violations of the law due to intoxication while driving were from two to three in two weeks. During the latter half of 1921 the cases jumped to nine or ten, and the two weeks' list has now doubled. From Oct. 15 to Nov. 1 twenty-four cases due to intoxication were before the Traffic Court. In four instances the licenses have been revoked. Some were fined as high as $225, others sent to jail for five days to three months, and several cases are pending for Special Sessions trial. A list of all these cases is kept and if convicted, but without revocation of license by the Court, the licenses of none of the convicted operators will be renewed on expiration by the State Motor Vehicle Bureau for one year.

FAITHFUL FRIENDS, ANYWAY

Brown, a newly wedded suburbanite, had promised to be home from town at 6 o'clock. At midnight his wife frantically sent six telegrams to as many of his friends living in town, asking each if her husband was stopping with them over night.

Toward morning hubby and his broken down motor car were approaching the house when a messenger boy rushed up with six telegrams.

All of them read: "Yes, John is spending the night with me."—Los Angeles Times.

Motor Trade Doings

A Booklet on "Portland Cement Concrete Roads," prepared by the Bureau of Public Roads, has been issued by the Department of Agriculture.

Particular attention is given to width of pavement on tangents and curves, transition curves and superelevation. Practical field methods are described and tables and charts given of value to field engineers.

In re-mapping the principal road routes to Florida the National Motorists' Association is using a Buick roadster as the official car.

Alvin Macauley was re-elected President and General Manager of the Packard Motor Car Company at a recent annual meeting.

The Roskam Motor Sales Company has taken over the metropolitan distribution of the Columbia Six cars. The new salesroom in the Fisk building will be formally opened. Edward Roskam heads the company and L. J. Seebeck is sales manager.

John N. Willys, President of the Willys-Overland Company, announces the appointment of L. G. Reed as sales manager to succeed A. C. Barbor, who has taken over the Presidency of the Overland Motor Company of Chicago.

The Electric Motor Truck Association is planning a course of lectures covering every phase of electric truck maintenance.

The Dorris Motor Car Company of St. Louis announces a new four-passenger Pasadena model. It is built on the standard Dorris chassis of 132-inch wheelbase, with the six-cylinder valve-in-head engine.

The Moon Motor Car Company of St. Louis reports sales for October as 300 percent greater than for October, 1921, and 70 percent of August sales, which was the biggest month in the company's history.

The Detroit Cadillac Motor Car Corporation is planning to open a Bronx branch at 2,431 Grand Concourse this month. Complete showroom and service facilities will be available.

American automobiles and motor trucks this year will use 5,876 miles of brake-lining, according to H. H. Wesley, New York manager of Johns-Manville, Inc., following a survey of automotive industries.

Advance In Tire Prices Unlikely

Following upon the recent make-up in crude rubber quotations, rumors of impending tire price advances have once more gained extended circulation. Although selling schedules are now on the lowest basis in history, overproduction of casings, and gradually unfolding stagnation in the motoring field are even more important factors.

As the "average" tire contains less than 8 pounds of rubber, even the present temporary rise is no highly important factor. In fact, a slight reduction in production efficiency, or another rise in wages, would provide greater unsettlement.

At one time the tire industry was concentrated in the hands of only 5 companies, which produced 80 percent of the entire replacement sales. Today this centralised condition no longer exists, and they now handle under 50 percent of this business. Quota of "independents" and "gyp" manufacturers in outfitting new cars is even higher. Therefore any advance in tire prices by the "Big Five" would immediately set up a fine target for the "outsiders" to shoot at. No important rise is logically justified until next spring's arrival and then only if the current overproduction has been checked.

Akron alone is still turning out more than 100,000 tires a day. Total for the entire year is estimated above 40,000,000 casings, or practically four to each car in service.

Auto Factories Have Big Orders

Packard Motor Car Co. has now on its books a sufficient number of orders on which deposits have been paid to enable it to operate at present factory schedules until nearly the end of November, the Company announced recently. On September 20, 2,557 such orders were accepted. This fact, together with the putting into operation in December the policy of "banking" cars against Spring delivery, will keep the plant humming until March 1, 1923.

New orders are being received, however, at the rate of about fifty daily and the Company points out that should this demand be maintained during the "banking" season, even the increased schedule of 8,800 cars monthly during December, January and February will not leave any surplus in March. Thus the 2,557 orders on hand September 20, together with an estimated 6,250, fifty daily from October through February, will total 8,807 orders by March. Against this the Company plans to produce 1,500 in October, the same number in November and 2,000 in each of the succeeding three months, or 8,500 cars altogether.

Between April 20, when the new single-six line was brought out and September 20, actual sales were 8,119 while deliveries totalled 5,562, according to the findings of the management. On the latter date there had been shipped 6,571 of the new line, leaving 1,009 in transit or dealers' floors. Since Packard has about 800 dealers and distributers, the average number of the floor is unusually low.

Meanwhile the Company reports earnings of $900,000 in September. On October 1, cash and marketable securities in the treasury reached the sum of $16,000,000. With October shipments likely to break all previous records those close to the management foresee a Winter season of great industry and profit.

The TRIUMPH

Incorporated in the new All-Chain Drive 4 h.p. Triumph is the most perfect transmission system yet devised, providing a solid drive with all the flexibility of a belt. It is *the* mount for solo or sidecar work.

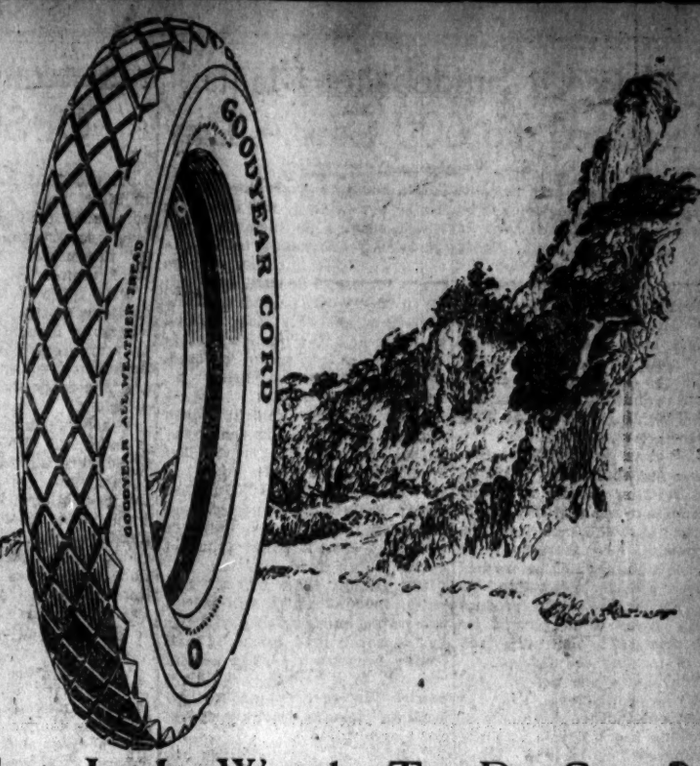
The first four-valve "single" to do over 76 miles in the hour, thus creating a new One Hour World's Record in the 500 c.c. Class, was the recently introduced 3½ h.p. Triumph Fast Roadster with Overhead Valve Engine. Speed, power, and wonderful flexibility are exemplified in this new Model.

Motor or Cycle Catalogue Free.

Works: COVENTRY, England

AGENTS:—

Alex. Ross & Co., Ltd.,
4 Des Voeux Road C.,
Hongkong.



What Is It Worth To Be Sure?

Behind the Goodyear Tire you buy today is a tire-making experience that is perhaps unequaled in all the world.

Over a period of nearly a quarter of a century millions of Goodyear Tires have been put to test by the public.

The reputation that is Goodyear's today could have been won by nothing less than extraordinary quality in Goodyear Tires.

The sales could be the result of nothing else than a product of indubitable worth.

That product has never been so good, never so serviceable as now.

You are sure of utmost mileage, comfort and freedom from trouble when you buy Goodyear Cord Tires.

Yet you get these things in Goodyear Cord Tires for no more than you are asked to pay for many ordinary tires.

You get them in larger measure now than at any previous time.

You get them at lower cost than ever before.

GOODYEAR

H. S. HONIGSBERG AND CO., INC.
40 BUBBLING WELL ROAD.

HUDFORD MOTORS,
602/3 THIBET ROAD,
25 RUE CONTY.

Ford
THE UNIVERSAL CAR

Tls. 880
Economical Haulage

Do you realize that the Ford One Ton Truck at Tls. 880 is not only the most wonderful truck value ever offered but the most economical means of solving your haulage and delivery problems, whether you are a farmer, merchant or manufacturer?

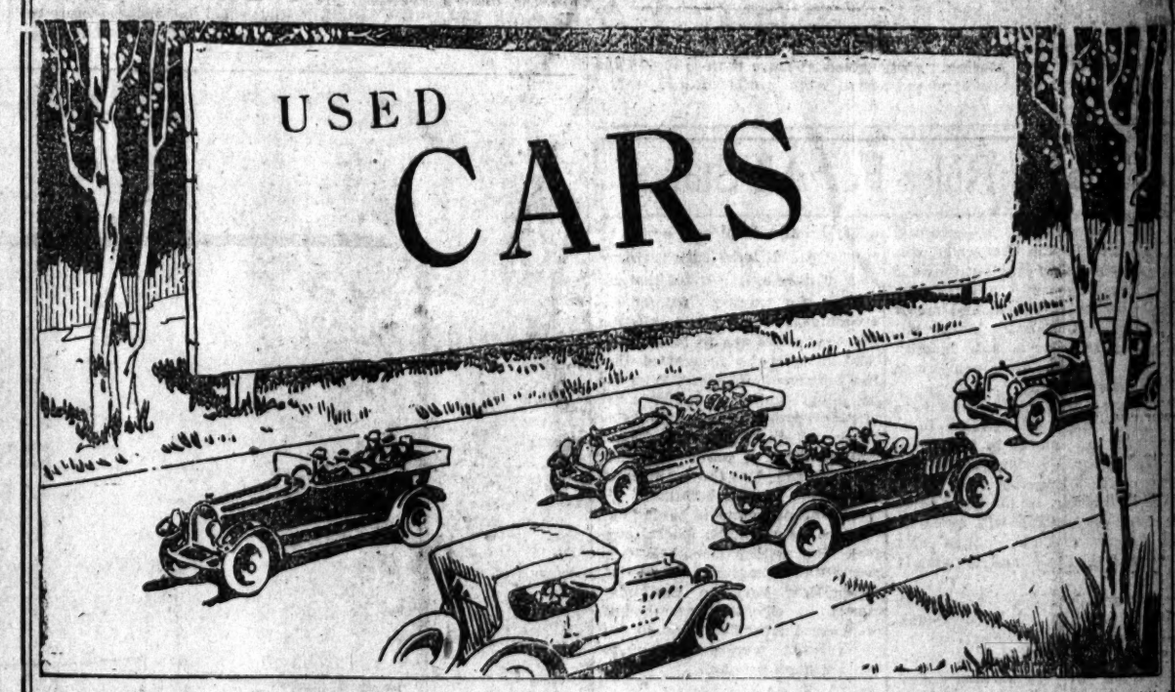
Let us give you all the facts.

Inspect our special roadster and enclosed bodies built on the sturdy Ford Chassis.

HUDFORD MOTORS

Corner Ave. Edward VII and Thibet Road
Showroom Tel. C. 3191 Service Station Tel. C 5078

USED CARS



TOURING CARS

Studebaker Light Six			(model 1922)
Studebaker 4	5	Passenger	(model 1920)
Hupmobile	5	,,	(model 1921)
Dodge	5	,,	(model 1921)
Buick 6	5	,,	(model 1921)
Nash	7	,,	(model 1920)
Overland 90	5	,,	(latest model)
Briscoe	5	,,	(run 7,500 miles)
Cadillac	7	,,	(run 3,400 miles)
Citroen	5	,,	(model 1921)
Crossley	5	,,	(model 1921)
Delage	5	,,	(run 6,500 miles)
Delahaye	6	,,	(slightly used)
Angus Sanderson	5	,,	(run 4,500 miles)

Shanghai's Great Used Car Mart Can Supply You

LIMOUSINES AND SEDANS

Ashurst XX		(Chalmers)
Stearns	Limousine	(just as new)
Hupmobile	Limousine	(model 1921)
Dodge	,,	(run 3,400 miles)
Buick 6	,,	(model 1920)
De Dion	,,	(model 1920)
Studebaker	,,	(just overhauled)
Willys Knight	,,	(just as new)
Liberty	,,	(A. I. condition)
Buick 6	Sedan	(run 5,500 miles)
Nash	,,	(used 3 months)
De Dion	,,	(model 1921)

ROADSTERS AND COUPES

Studebaker	Roadster	(Light six)
Hupmobile	,,	(model 1921)
Dodge	,,	(model 1920)
Citroen	Coupe	(model 1921)
Buick	,,	(model 1919)

OPEN OR CLOSED AND EVERY CAR COVERED BY GUARANTEE

THE AUTO CASTLE

HEIMENDINGER BROS., 226-228 Avenue Joffre (Opposite French Fire Station)
'PHONES: MANAGER CENT. 401 GENERAL OFFICE CENT. 402

THE CHINA PRESS, SUNDAY, JANUARY 14, 1923

Capacity Of Studebaker Plants Increased To 600 Cars A Day

"The extensive increase in plant facilities now being completed by the Studebaker Corporation at its Detroit and South Bend plants has been made necessary by the constantly increasing demand for Studebaker cars, and the management's determination to, as far as possible, keep pace with this demand," said P. E. Sands, president of the Sands Motors, Studebaker distributors, in commenting on the building activity at Studebaker factories.

"It is common knowledge that all year Studebaker has found its orders running greatly in excess of production and this in spite of the fact that the manufacturing department has increased the output to a point which before had not been considered possible. In 1922 Studebaker will produce 140,000 cars, a 65 percent increase over 1921, but this fell short of meeting the demand.

"Studebaker's position in the industry is permanent, and the management had no hesitancy in authorising the program of plant expansion which is now being rushed to completion.

"The plans involve the erection of seven additional factory units, of which five are at South Bend and two at Detroit. When completed these buildings will add over 1,000,000 square feet of floor space, bringing the total manufacturing floor space of all plants to the huge figures of 6,750,000 square feet and the cost to $41,000,000. With these additions the South Bend plants will have a daily capacity of 325 cars; the Detroit plants 275; a combined total of 600 cars per day for 1923. All of these buildings are well under way and will be completed shortly after January 1.

EXPANSION AT SOUTH BEND

"At South Bend the first new unit is a four-story building 518 feet long by 172 feet wide, an addition to the present light six closed body plant. When completed this plant will consist of one great building 172 feet wide by 769 feet long, four stories high, devoted entirely to the production of closed bodies for the light six model, and will allow for the production of 150 bodies per day.

"The final assembly building at South Bend is being enlarged by a four story addition 72 feet wide by 246 feet long, this space being required for the increased production. To the stamping plant has been added a one story extension 96 feet by 100 feet, allowing for additional capacity of steel stampings.

"Facilities for storing and shipping completed cars are handled in the new four story building 76 feet wide by 624 feet long, which adjoins an inclosed train shed 80 feet by 624 feet. The storage building provides storage space for 1,000 finished cars and all shipment will be made indoors. The court between the storage building and the final assembly building will be glass covered, affording greater capacity for final inspection of cars.

"The last new unit at South Bend is an addition to the power house. This building is 48 feet by 116 feet, two stories high. In it will be installed 16,000 KW power generating equipment of the latest type, which will supply all of the electric power required by the South Bend plants.

"In Detroit there will be two units, one of which will be a five-story building, 58 by 441 feet, for the final assembly and testing departments. The second unit will be a four-story building, 95 by 248 feet, which will be used for various machine operations and stores.

"All of the new buildings are of reinforced concrete construction, fire-proof and with equipment of the latest and most advanced design, much of it especially built to permit of economies in the manufacture of Studebaker cars. An interesting feature in connection with the expansion program is that the new buildings are being constructed and equipped with a minimum interruption to operation.

"While concrete is poured on the upper stories, machinery and equipment are installed in the lower floors. When the South Bend factories were first planned six years ago, they were designed with the idea of increasing production without interfering with operation. In laying out machinery, spaces were left alongside machines installed for others that would be required as the output of cars mounted.

"The present Studebaker plants represent the investment of $41,000,000 and are the second largest automobile factories in the world. They cover 225 acres, and with the additions now under construction will have a total floor space of 7,100,000 square feet. The average number of employes is 18,000 with an annual payroll of $25,000,000. In the manufacture of Studebaker cars 120,000 tons of steel are required annually, while 7,000,000 gallons of fuel oil are used in heat treating and drop forge furnaces. Since Studebaker has engaged in the automobile industry more than 585,000 cars valued at more than $750,000,000 have been produced and sold."

Assessories Gaining As Part Of Standard Auto Equipment

At the 1923 automobile shows in New York and Chicago the dominant tendency in car and truck construction will probably be the emphasis on "the complete vehicle."

This forecast is based on the opinions of the leading parts and accessory manufacturers of the country, contributing to a symposium conducted by the Motor and Accessory Manufacturers' Association.

Other features which will probably be stressed, according to advance indications, are:

Continued swing toward greater production of light sizes, preponderance of closed cars, emphasis on sport models, further emphasis on lightweight construction, tendency to lower the cars, thus giving a racy appearance; effort in direction of simplification of design, and greater engine efficiency.

Outranking all of these tendencies however, will be the trend toward making motor cars genuinely complete and ready for use in every detail, in order to enhance the comfort, ease and economy of operation.

ACCESSORIES ARE ADOPTED

More and more appointments and devices, which have in the past been regarded as extras or accessories, are being adopted as standard equipment by vehicle manufacturers.

This does not mean the widespread standard installation of all accessories, but it does indicate that items that are indubitably useful and economical are being added in increasing numbers to the original equipment list. This tendency makes possible a reduction in manufacturing cost on such units and accessories, cuts down distributing expenses, increases operating efficiency and in the long run aids the industry and the public.

Interpreting this development in the automotive industry, M. L. Heminway, general manager of the Motor and Accessory Manufacturers' Association, says: "Instead of bringing about indiscriminate use of accessories, this trend will put the car equipment manufacturers to the test. Only those accessories that are really useful and sound will meet the rigid requirements imposed by the engineers and executives of the vehicle builders, who in turn must be open minded and constantly responsive to the dictates and needs of a public desiring more complete, more efficient and more economical vehicles."

WILL AFFECT BODY DESIGN

Special progress will be evidenced in body design and construction. This will apply not only to the more obvious elements but to the small details such as door handles, windows and other appointments making for easier riding and better ventilation.

A sharp upward swing in the standard equipment listing of shock absorbers and bumpers is typical of the current practice of the car builders.

"After the automobile shows," says Alfred Reeves, general manger of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, in a letter to General Manager Heminway, "there will undoubtedly be a big campaign on closed bodies of various types, low priced and high priced. It is undoubtedly the car of the future. I doubt whether there will be very many mechanical changes in chassis, except the possible tendency of a few more of the four-cylinder car makers getting into the six-cylinder field."

Gold-Plated Auto Will Cost $25,000

An order is reported to have been placed at an Indiana automobile factory for a specially built car which probably will be the most elaborate to be seen on American roads when it is turned over to its owner. The price is $25,000 and the fittings will be either of gold or gilt material.

All exposed parts will be plated in 20 to 24 karat gold, including head lamps, cowl, spot, tail and spot lamps, side lamps, hub caps, winged motor-meter, hood hooks, catches and locks. Indeed there will be 958 separate parts thus to be treated.

The rear part, seating five passengers, will be upholstered in imported gold velour. The front compartment is arranged for a footman as well as chauffeur, and is also elaborately fitted. The motor is a twin-valve type, generating 125 horse-power, and when complete the car will weigh 2½ tons.

PROPER STEERING GRIP

When driving at a high rate of speed grasp the steering wheel in such a way that the fingers of at least one hand straddle a spoke. This is the safest position in case of a front wheel blow-out or an unforeseen hole in the road, since the wheel is much less likly to slip out of the driver's hands.

DUNLOP

CORD TYRES ECONOMIES

At prices slightly higher than the fabric type tyre and lower in price than other makes of cord tyres. Dunlop Cord Tyres form an outstanding example of lowest cost per mile.

The many admitted advantages of Dunlop Cord Tyres at prices lower than at any previous time in the history of Motordom make them the choice of all motorists interested in low running costs.

Fit

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RUBBER COMPANY (CHINA), LTD.

Founders throughout the World of the Pneumatic Tyre Industry

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Traffic Rules For All States

An exceptional opportunity, says the Boston Transcript, will be presented this year not only for the making of much-needed changes in the road and motor vehicle laws of many states, but also for securing a much greater degree of uniformity among them than now prevails.

It so happens that in 1923 there will be sessions of the legislatures of all the states in the Union except five—Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Mississippi and Louisiana. Moreover, of the forty-three legislatures which will assemble in January, the exceptions being Florida, in April, and George, in June.

It would be difficult to emphasize too strongly the need of uniformity in regulations for the operation of motor cars on the highways of the various states. The number of persons driving cars is now reckoned by millions, and of these a large proportion frequently cross state boundaries. For the sake not only of convenience, but also of safety, and of affording reasonable facility for complying with the law, there should be the largest possible degree of uniformity in the rules for the practical operation of vehicles. Such uniformity now exists in a few respects, such as turning to the right when meeting another vehicle, and to the left when passing one going in the same direction. But that is not enough to serve satisfactorily the conditions of motor traffic.

There should be greater uniformity in the prescriptions concerning headlights, signals with the horn and with the hand, the parking of cars on highways, and—if the suggestion be not too utopian—rates of speed. There is no reason why these and some other details should not be governed identically in all the states. It is unreasonable to require that a tourist shall acquaint himself with the special road rules of all the states, perhaps a dozen or more, through which he passes on his trip, and that he shall alter his style of driving and perhaps the mechanical equipment and action of his car every time he crosses a state boundary.

When early in the new year the legislatures of forty-one states are simultaneously in session there ought to be correspondence among them on the subject of highway legislation, leading to prompt and substantially identical action by them all. It is by such performance of duty by the states that demands for further federal encroachment upon the jurisdiction of the states are to be avoided. And it must be recognised that the failure of the states thus far to adopt uniform road laws has already provoked a considerable sentiment in favor of federal action, which of course is greatly strengthened by the granting of federal aid to road building.

We do not believe in having our state roads put under federal control. But neither do we believe in compelling a motorist in driving from New York to the Maine woods to change his method of operating the car five times, to suit the varying requirements of so many different states.

Marine Motors In Demand

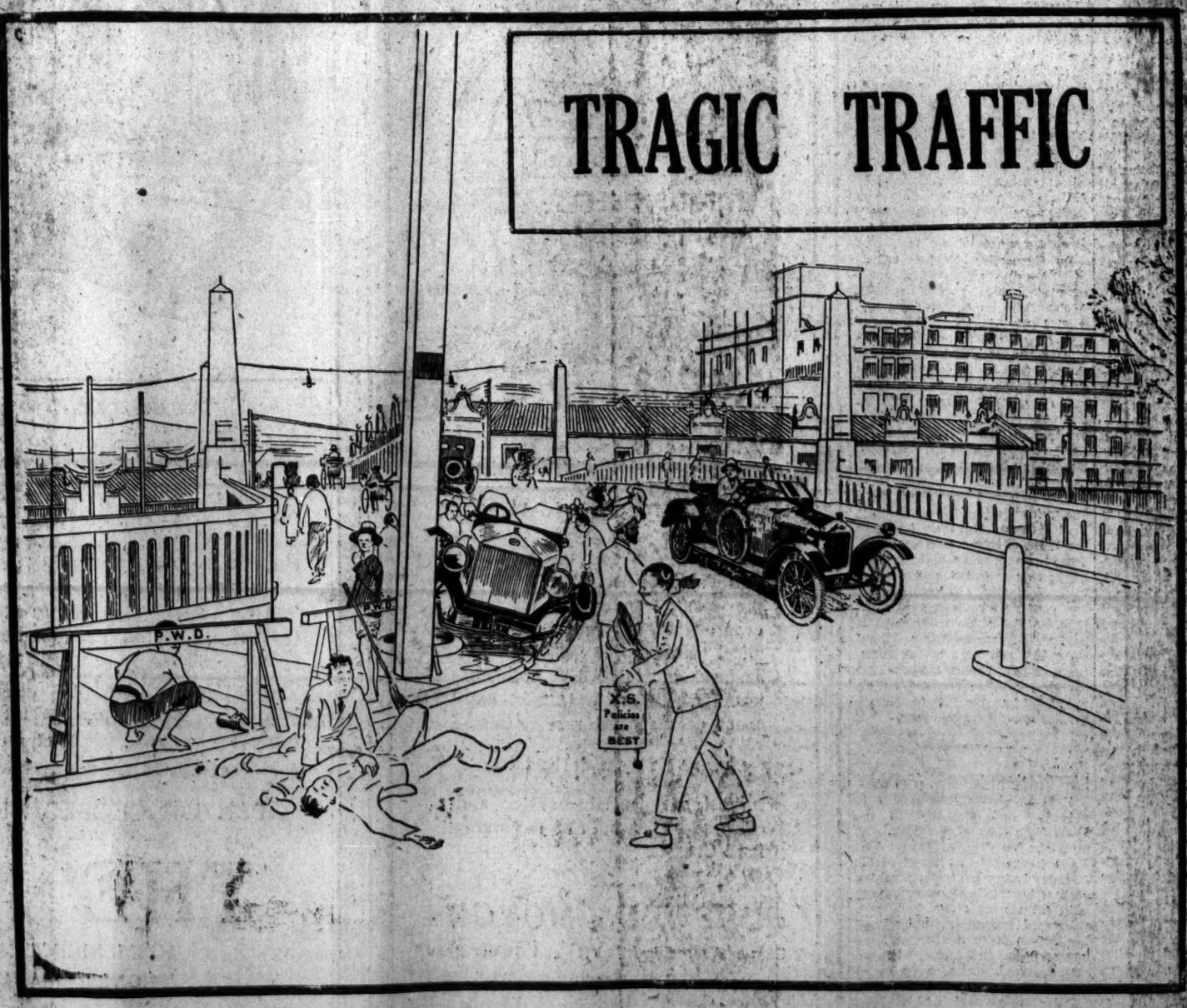
Outboard marine motors of simple construction, free from vibration and light in weight could be placed successfully in the vicinity of Sydney, Vice Consul Costello reports, and in fact a good part of New South Wales which has a delightful climate for at least eight months in the year, is a popular watering place and marine motors such as described above would have little difficulty in becoming generally used here.

There is a rich and undeveloped field in Colombia, according to Consul Sawyer, for the sale of light outboard marine motors in the bay of Santa Marta and in the numerous waterways of the great delta formation of the Magdalena River, lying to the southeast of Santa Marta. Many small craft ply these waters and if the people can be educated to the use of this type of motor which can be attached to their dugouts there will be a good market for them. Their cost of operation will be comparatively cheap as Colombian gasoline can be secured at very low prices.

FOR EASY RIDING

The riding qualities of a car may often be improved by changing the air pressure in the tires.

TRAGIC TRAFFIC



China Press Sports

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, JANUARY 14, 1923

DOPE HOLDS GOOD: CLUB AND RECS WIN

S.F.C. Eleven Defeats Police 3-1 In Semi Final For Cup

XAVIER'S UNDER

Recs Seconds And Navy Up In Second League Games

SKOTTOWE CUP
S. F. C. 3, Police 1.
Recs 7, St. Xavier's 1.
SECOND LEAGUE
Recs 4, Rangers 1.
Navy 5, S. F. C. 4.
Lusitano, walk-over.
Hanbury School, walk-over.
FRIENDLY
Customs 5, S. S. Elpenor 1.

BY "WHISTLE"

The Skottowe Cup games turned out according to forecast yesterday. The Recs proved altogether too strong for St. Xavier's and won their way to the final round by a 7-1 victory, without over-taxing themselves. The Club and Police game was more even, the 3-1 victory of the Club, perhaps, hardly indicated their dominance of the game in the second half.

There is, no doubt, that the two strongest teams have worked through, and the final round should provide some fine football.

S. F. C. vs. POLICE

The above game was of the hard and fast variety usually played by the Police in Cup Ties, but the Club was too strong to be upset by their tactics.

Opening with a strong wind behind, the Police were first to attack and a promising effort finished by Hotchkiss shooting wide. The Club replied with a run by Leslie who swung across. Cameron ran out to save and Hammond getting possession shot from well out while Cameron was out, but one of the Club forwards intercepted and failed to finish.

Again the Police got clear, and a grand pass came in from Munson which Carnell wasted by putting outside. A moment later Quayle slipped up and tested McLean with a low drive inside the upright. Fine play by the three Club inside men ended in a possible goal for Coulcher but he drove outside the upright.

The Police were originating movements which looked promising, but they seemed to forget the wind and their shots were going wide all the time. Goldman let slip a rare chance when Phillips from an apparently offside position on the goal line passed back to him, he letting Cameron pick the ball off his feet.

Again the Police looked dead sure to score, the whole line in position close up, but Tonkin hustled after the ball as it was passed and Brown finally kicked clear.

Following this a hands penalty fell to the Club, but Goldman put straight to Cameron, who held and cleared. Munson broke away and passed on to Carnell, who sent in a stinger which McLean saved finely by turning outside the upright for a corner. The breakaway by the Club showed Cameron at his best, saving a shot he fell and while on the ground robbed both Coulcher and Goldman.

POLICE SCORE FIRST

Smart play by the Police forwards was at last rewarded. Munson tricked Brown and passing to Watson, the latter beat McLean easily.

With one goal in hand the Police strengthened their defence by Quayle dropping back, but it proved their undoing as, shortly afterwards, a beautiful pass coming in from Dailey, Coulcher failed to shoot cleanly, and Quayle trying to clear obstructed Cameron and deflected into the net, equalising for the Club.

COULCHER WAKES UP

On resumption, the Club had the wind but lost Leslie who had strained his hip and left the field, but the other ten settled down to play football and very early on Goldman worked through, placing for Coulcher who beat Clissold and gave Cameron no earthly chance.

The Police kept going and pressed, but fine work by Brown twice saved the situation. A tricky run by Phillips gave Goldman a chance but, as he shot, Quayle robbed him.

A steady pressure was kept up by the Club, several corners and free kicks for fouls coming their way, but the defence was able to hold the forwards until Coulcher got possession well out and streaked for goal, finishing

(Continued on Page 2)

SPORT AND STAGE
BY DOMINO

Mr. Jiggs Goes To The Opera

(Mr. McManus has threatened to bring Jiggs and his company to China. Thanks to the prevailing flu, I have had time to sit back and imagine things. With a temperature running up and down the scale, like a pupil of Zalsman's, I can see in my mind's eye Mr. Jiggs at the opera with Maggie. Just what he thinks about it all will be seen in the letter that he sends to his pal Dinty Moore.)

Dear Dinty: Shanghai is a quaint old place,
You meet all sorts of folk of every race,
There's high brow, low brow, rich and poor about.
And 'Boy' or 'Maskee' seems the pop'lar shout.
Now me and Maggie found the burg all right,
Went to the opera on our second night.
They start most of the shows at half past nine—
They gin-and-bitter-up before they dine.
The night we went—at nine o'clock I said;
"We'll sure be late" but Mag. said "Shut your head,
When in Shanghai do what Shanghai's best do
And go in late—you get in Lunt's 'Who's Who.'"
'Twas true, for we arrived at ten to ten,
And others came in—well, I don't know when.
I looked around the well filled opera house,
It looked O. K.—no need at this to grouse—
The men all wore tuxedos—quite our style—
The women wreaths of roses and a smile.
They didn't mind how soft the singers sang,
They found their seats midst whispers and a bang,
The fire chief—one named Pett—once had a joke,
And placed in all the theaters "Please don't smoke."
But bless your heart they burnt the Durham weed,
They saw the notice but said: "We can't read."
There's lots of things in Shanghai just like that,
It's don't do this—they do it and stand pat—
I'll write lots more upon some other day,
Just now I want to tell you 'bout the play.

* * *

The piece was Faust—at least the program said—
And Gounod wrote the music. (He is dead).
I wish the guy had been with us last night
To see how much his music gave delight.
The house was packed from ceiling to the floor,
And some were standing just inside the door.
The story was a sad one and I wept,
And Maggie—high brow Maggie—snored and slept.
But then she likes the style—I have the soul—
As Algy said: "The show, ole bean's top hole."

* * *

There was an old guy—Faust they called his name—
Who wanted to win for himself world fame.
They'd not discovered then the monkey gland
To make them young—like Bill from Vaterland—
And so this Faust quite readily agrees
To knuckle down to Mephistopheles.
This Faust he sez, (I spell 'sez' just like Larry)
Sez he, he sez, "Just let me play old Harry
For four and twenty years, 'twill be enough
For me to ogle little bits of fluff."

(Continued on Page 2)

-:- East China College Soccer Champions -:-

Left to right (back row)—Samuel S. Zee (Manager), A. H. Leslie (Hon. Football Coach 1915-1923), D. S. Lee, J. Wang, J. L. Koo, Y. L. Chen, George Chow, K. C. Shen, S. Y. Chang, M. L. Loh, C. Y. Chen, W. L. T. Wen, L. Zee, S. C. Yeh, M. Y. Chung (Physical Director) and George Chu (Assistant Manager).

Left to right (front row)—S. C. Yen, K. F. Chang, Z. K. Ting, S. F. Ning, Lincoln Liu, K. Ywang (Mascot) Auto Chen, P. Chen, Y. T. Chen, M. H. Liang and H. C. Chen.

ALEC Leslie's great Nanyang College soccer football eleven has won the championship of the East China Intercollegiate Athletic Association five out of the nine years that the Football Club star has been handling the team. A year ago there was a triple tie for premier honors.

This season Nanyang went through the collegiate series without a setback, scoring 20 goals against two made by their opponents.

Mr. Leslie leaves for a long holiday in a few months and this year's team was particularly anxious to cop the title as a going-away gift.

Here is the way Nanyang won the 1922-1923 honors:

Nanyang	.....	1
St. John's	.....	0
Nanyang	.....	4
St. John's	.....	1
Nanyang	.....	6
Nanking	.....	0
Nanyang	.....	6
Baptist	.....	0
Nanyang	.....	3
Fuhtan	.....	1

Soochow and Nanking forfeited games.

The Golfer's Alphabet

By Wesla

A 's for Ambition, which in all of us throbs
Till we shoot one in 10, when we lose it in gobs.

B is for Bunker, designed by a bloke—
May he swallow a fishbone or otherwise choke.

C is for Carter, the professor, so good,
That one with his mashie equals two with my wood.

D is for Dammit, which most of us say
After practically all of the shots that we play.

E is for Even, which I am now and then
On Number One tee—and very seldom again.

F is for Ferrier, whose score for Eighteen
Is approximately mine on the eighth outward green.

G 's for the padre's "Good Gracious Me!"
Which is not what he *thinks* when he flubs from the tee

H is for Handicap, sans which, lookin' 'round
You'd observe fewer cups on the mantels in town.

I stands for Itch, us poor Dubs afflicting
To give Colonel Bogey an outlandish licking.

J 's for J. P., a goof I can trim,
On days that he has only bifocals with him.

K 's for Kiangwan, graveyard of hope,
Where the answer to prayer is invariably "Nope!"

L 's for Lumbago, with which alibi hounds
Contend they're afflicted when they drive outa bounds

M is for Mashie, with which many attract us
By marvelous swings—when they're swinging in practice

N is for Niblick, for bunker attacks,
A popular weapon, as disclosed by the tracks.

O is for Out, also Over the fence;
My very best shot, Oh it is simply immense!

P is for Plodding, which we do, satisfied,
Though rewards are infrequent and our woes multiplied.

Q is for Queer—that's the poor Finnan Haddie
Who attributes his woes to his innocent caddy.

R is for Race Course, where tyros, in ooodles,
Are thicker than ticks on the backs of fat poodles.

S is for Shooting a mile o'er his pate—
Which applies to a dentist whose name I won't state.

T is for Truth, and pencils that underrate
Scorecards would giggle—if pencils were animate.

U is for Undercount, taboo in this section,
Where gowfers are honest—and shy at detection.

V is for Various lures of the game,
Such as ditches and bunkers—and more of the same.

W 's for water, where juvenile Gyps
Relay balls they retrieve to their comrades for tips.

X is the Xers we pay from our coffers
In wholly vain efforts to be ultimate goffers.

Y is for Yelps that are always released
When a notice makes known that our dues are increased.

Z is for Zenith, heighth of asininity,
Attained only by golfers—with complete unanimity.

Interport Trial Match Will Draw Crowd Today; Two Strong Teams Out

The Honorary Secretary of the Shanghai Football Association announces that so far as it was possible to ascertain at 7 p.m. yesterday, the teams for today's big Interport Trial Match would be substantially as published on Thursday, with the exception that Quayle displaces Oliveros who is ill as left-back of the Possibles, and L. J. Coulcher comes into the inside left position of the same team, in place of V. Evans of the S. R. C., who is indisposed. Coulcher was always considered to be a certainty for Interport honors, and the reason he was not selected in the team as originally published was that he was stated to be unfit to play.

Today's teams will be as follows:

PROBABLES

A. H. Remedios (S. R. C.); E. Turner (S. R. C.) and J. B. Brown (S. F.C.); F. Wittsack (St. Xavier's), E. Mears (S.R.C.) and F. C. H. Ollerdessen (S.R.C.); F. Guiterrez (St. Xavier's), A. S. Phillips (S.F.C.), L. Goldman (S.F.C.), J. R. Johanneon (S. R. C.) and C. Sofoulis (S.R.C.). Mr. L. Goldman will act as Captain.

POSSIBLES

W. Baker (St. F. Xavier's); C. Encarnacao (St. F. Xavier's) and Quayle (Police); G. Knight (Engineers), G. T. Crawford (Engineers) and A. de Man (S.F.C.); W. E. Dailey (S.F.C.), M. Moosa (S. P. S.), J. Tordy (St. F. Xavier's), L. J. Coulcher (S.F.C.) and T. W. R. Wilson (Engineers). Mr. T. W. R. Wilson will act as Captain.

Reserves: Macdonald (Police), J. Guttierez (St. Xavier's) and H. Favacho (St. Xavier's).

Referee: Mr. J. F. Gabbutt.

Linesmen: Messrs. H. F. Landers and R. R. Jones.

Today's game will be played at the Shanghai Recreation Club ground and an admittance fee of one dollar will be asked. The money will go to the expenses of the men travelling to Hongkong.

The Shanghai team is to leave here on February 12 and will return on the Empress of Russia Washington's birthday.

Shanghai Rifle Association

New Members: V. Sharman and T. S. D. Wade.

Rejoined member: S. A. Collaco posted to "D" Class.

Annual Subscriptions 1923: Subs. for the current year are now due and members will kindly forward same to Mr. A. M. Collaco, secretary and treasurer, as soon as possible.

Annual report and statement of accounts: These will be issued shortly. Members willing to serve on the Committee for 1923 are kindly requested to send in their names not later than Thursday February 1, next.

Small bore rifles and ammunitions: The Committee has received an offer from Messrs Squires and Bingham to supply U. M. C. 22 long "Palms" ammunition at G.$4.25 per 1,000 rds and 24 Remington 12C—N. R. A. Target rifles equipped with special sight and sling at G.$24.00 each, F. O. B. factory. Expenses for landing not included. The Committee has ordered 1,000 rds. ammunition. Will those members, and their friends, who wish to avail themselves of these rifles, kindly communicate with Mr. A. M. Collaco, in writing without delay.

SHOOTING

January competitions, monthly Cups: 1st. Friday 19th inst. from 7 to 9 a.m. Range Bisley 500 yds. 2nd Friday 26th inst. from 7 to 9 a.m. Range Bisley 600 yds. One sig. and ten scoring shots at each range.

The Attendance Cup 1923: The Committee has decided to award this year five Cups (value $30 each), one in each class, to be competed for under the following conditions:

A Cup will be awarded in each class to the competitor making the best aggregate score in the monthly Cup competitions throughout the year, and including the aggregate score made in the S. R. A. Annual Rifle Meeting. The competition will commence with the first January competition and terminate with the second December competition.

In the event of a competitor being transferred to another class during the competitions his scores will be carried to the class in which he is transferred.

In the event of a tie in the last competition each competitor will be awarded a Cup of the same value i. e. $30.00.

1923 SHOOTING DATES

Through the courtesy of Colonel R. Marr Johnson, Commandant S. V. C. the following dates are provisionally allotted to the S. R. A. May 3rd and 4th Weekend: Annual Rifle Meeting.

June 3rd Weed-end: International Rifle Contest.

June 5th Week-end: Shanghai "All-Comers" Rifle Championship.

August 4th Week-end: Shanghai "303 Rifle" Championship.

September 4th Week-end: Arethusa Cup and N. R. A. Medal.

CLUB LUSITANO CUE ARTISTS WIN AT FRENCH CLUB

The following is the result of the match between the Cercle Sportif Francaise and the Club Lusitano, which resulted in a victory for the Club Lusitano.

FRENCH CLUB	
R. C. K. Johnson	300
C. W. Porter	212
J. P. Brewer	202
J. P. Nickels	284
H. E. Gibson	300
	1298

CLUB LUSITANO	
J. P. de Campos	210 x
G. M. P. Remedios	300 x
A. F. Gomes	300
J. M. C. Lopes	300
F. A. Alvares	297
	1407

Mr. G. M. P. Remedios made a break of 73.

Mr. J. P. de Campos made a break of 59.

Good Basketball Games Are On Card This Week; Coulcher Back With Blues

BY TOMMY GRAFTON

There were no startling results in the Foreign Basketball League last week, all the games going to teams in the first division, who had no fight among themselves. The Blues, Bearcats, and American School fives all annexed two games, and are ready for the big games which come off this week.

There should be two rattling games at the Rowing Club tomorrow evening. The last encounter between the Stripes and the Whites saw the latter victors by one point, and although the Bearcats had little trouble defeating the Blues last month, tomorrow's game should be close, as the Blues line-up will be strengthened by Coulcher, who was ill and failed to get into the last game.

Tuesday night will see another fast game between the two School teams, who battled to a thrilling finish in their opening match. The Public School quintet has improved noticeably, while the S.A.S. boys have not gotten back into good trim after their three consecutive losses to the Blues and Bearcats. The American School team is figured to give the Bearcats a great battle in their meeting this week, and the Public School and Stripes will also have a bitter dispute.

The sensation of last week was the remarkable stand made by the Public School team against the Blues and Bearcats, who defeated the School team by close scores in hard games. The Blues won their game against the S.P.S. 27-18, after the schoolboys had pushed up close in the second half. And Thursday, Kenny Irle's Bearcats had a hard time winning the 34-21 game, the great shooting of Levis, the School forward, threatening the Bearcat lead every minute.

The American School five, although showing a lack of practice, defeated the Stripes in a close game, and took a forfeit from the Whites, who have had difficulty since the holidays in getting their team together, and there is a chance that they will retire from the league, as on several occasions their men have not turned up.

In individual scoring, Coulcher of the Blues took a spurt, and brought his total to 50 baskets three ahead of Roxburgh, the Bearcat forward, who has failed to keep his fast pace at the beginning of the season. Doc Gray, with a couple of big days against the cellar teams, is fourth, one behind Kenny Irle, whose 13 baskets against the Whites give him third position.

The leading scorers are as follows:

Coulcher, Blues	50
Roxburgh, Bearcats	47
Irle, Bearcats	45
Gray, Bearcats	44
Neprud, Blues	40
Goldman, Blues	39
Ross, Stripes	34
Roy Squires, S.A.S.	32
Shipley, S.A.S.	30
Charles Squires, S.A.S.	23
Johansson, S.P.S.	21
Levis, S.P.S.	20

LEAGUE STANDING

	W.	L.	Pct.
Bearcats	8	1	.889
Blues	8	1	.889
American School	6	3	.667
Whites	2	6	.250
Public School	1	7	.125
Stripes	1	8	.111

GAMES THIS WEEK

Monday, 5:30 and 6:30, at S.R.C. Whites vs Stripes, Blues vs Bearcats.

Tuesday, 9:00, at Y.M.C.A. American School vs Public School.

Thursday, 8:00 and 9:00, at Y.M.C.A. Bearcats vs S.A.S., Stripes vs S.P.S.

Friday, 5:30 at S.R.C. Blues vs Whites.

SIKI'S TITLES TO BE THROWN OPEN BY BOXING UNION

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, Jan. 12.—The Emergency Committee of the International Boxing Union have decided to deprive Battling Siki of the championship titles of the World's light-heavy-weight class and of the European light-heavy and heavyweight classes and also to organise contests for these championships.

Rugby Club Winner From Machine Gun

The Machine Gun Company rugby football team, minus Barraclough, Focken and Webb, lost a hard game yesterday afternoon to the Shanghai Rugby Club. The score was 20 to 0.

M.C.C. SCORES 248

(Reuter's Service)

Pietermaritzburg, Jan. 11.—Rain delayed the start in the match between Natal and the M.C.C. today until 12.30. The weather was then overcast and the wicket wet. Two thousand people were present.

The M. C. C made 248 (Russell 49, Wooley 45, Mead 48). Billing took 7 wickets for 95.

Stumps were then drawn owing to bad light.

Hockey Club Teams Are On Long End

Both Shanghai Hockey Club teams won their games yesterday, the "A" aggregation trouncing the Club Lusitano by a 3-1 score with the Police on the short end of a 5-2 score with the "B" outfit.

Carpentier To Box Beckett In London

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, Jan. 12.—A contract has been signed by Georges Carpentier and Joe Beckett to fight in London in the first fortnight in May.

FOUR EWO MEN ARE ON HUNT CARD,

Botelho Wins Again, With Patterson As Repeat H. W.

BEITH IS CLOSE

Next Week Hounds Try New Country In Lost World

BY JOHNNY WALKER

Although advertised in the daily papers, just to keep these records complete and for the sake of those who skip advertisements, the Hunt Handicap and program for Chinese New Year are repeated as follows:

Hunt Handicap, Saturday, Jan. 27 (W. P.)
Chinese New Year, Friday, Feb. 16.
Chinese New Year, Saturday, Feb. 17.
Chinese New Year, Tuesday, Feb. 20.

Friday, February 16, is reserved for The Griffins Hunt, confined to Griffins which landed in Shanghai on and after August 1, 1922. It is an event The Scribe hasn't much sympathy with but a good many of the Young Men want it, so there it is.

The Handicap is to be over the same course as last season with Big Schulze barred. The Hunt made such tripe of itself there last year that in their great wisdom the Big Seven, otherwise The Stewards, bar it this season.

And now a kindly word about the behavior of Hounds at green paper bridges. It is accepted as a fact that every hound wants to get away first from such necessary enforced halts, but it is damned Bad Manners and damned Bad Example of certain seasoned old Hounds to try to disobey the orders of the Steward-in-Charge and force him to shout and to use langwidge he hates to stop certain persons from sneaking an advantage. Hunting as now carried on is a beautiful sport and nobody wants jockey tricks introducing. Such Bad Manners corrupt the Young Entry. Scribe noticed one or two Youngsters at the 10th Hunt thinking they were clever in emulating the poor dodges of men who should know better. Enough said.

THOSE LOST PONIES

A letter signed "If Winter Comes" appeared in a morning paper last week headed Tariff on Lost Ponies. Nobody has replied to it so far. The answer is not a lemon, but rather, adjust your tariff according to circumstances. That certain of the local literati will blackmail if they get a chance is quite true, but it doesn't often happen, and genuine cases of lost ponies being decently treated and decently handed back far outnumber instances of blackmail. Scribe has paid as much as $10 when his pony has done damage, been kept and fed overnight, and been glad to do it.

And on the eve of the last Jewish Sabbath, The Master (his words are sweeter than honey, yea sweeter than the honey comb) sat at his Free Tea amidst a large and distinguished company who fed of his bounty. And The Master's heart mellowed within him and he spake and said: Seeing that here are gathered together all the boldest and most forward of the Young Men, we should e'en have music and cymbals. Therefore for the next Free Tea shall I hire the Carlton Band, and each Hound shall fetch his lady friend and we shall disport ourselves in dances.

ON TO KIANGWAN

And Hounds wagged each his tail, but dropped it at the thought that on the morrow they were to chase a Fox in the purlieus of Kiangwan where the jumps are oft and mighty and very juicy withal. And as The Fox is one well known as John Johnstone many hounds said they would save their ponies for the Light Horse Handicap to be run on the Sabbath morn. But The Scribe not belonging to that sect of Pharisees went sadly to his lonely kennel and leaped the night long over bottomless and very water chasms.

Kiangwan, never very popular with the average rider, is less so at present because of the hard state of the ground, the difficult furrows and the big jumps, the last of which never let it be said, but as things turned out the Fox had the quality of mercy in him and ran a course, short and sweet, the jumps in which were never too big, though some of them made Hounds pretty thoughtful.

The Start was advertised as half way between the Race Course and

the Railway. A very small field, not more than thirty strong, assembled here and walked to the actual kick-off place, though Kiangwan's ever growing suburbs. A picturesque spot it was, with a fine mellowed old Tempie for a background, indeed it is the very same spot this same Fox elected to commence his run that cold February 6, 1912, when Kiangwan was first laid in history and when only seven survivors lived the course. The first jump on that occasion was due North, some fourteen feet of it, where poor old Trooper Hooper had his head laid open and the Brothers Brand met under the water.

BRAND IS UPSET

The thought of going straight-away at that same jump, which many of the Young Men remembered yesterday, may account for a few pea green complexions, and it was with a sigh of relief, for he felt pea green too, that this Scribe saw paper lay to the West across the railway. The going promised to be very hard, but had improved by the time the Hunt got to the first water jump where the spectators like ghouls were waiting for something to laugh at. But they didn't get anything, for the Young Fellers went over in quite good style.

At the second water there was dear old Massey perched on a grave with a grin like a tiger but Scribe thinks he was disappointed also. Followed quickly a nasty muddy wade in which many ponies wallowed up to their bellies, but all made it except Matsumoto, who went under.

After this the course seemed to run a short way into the sun's eye, sharp round a village and bang on quite a fine water jump. David Brand was first at it, got over, but landed wrong end up. But that didn't worry David at all, he went at the jump like a gentleman and fell like a gentleman. Good lad, David.

BOTELHO WINS

Running in unknown and unnamed country it is impossible to describe where the hunt went, but after this came two very muddy wades. The quality of mud in Kiangwan creeks is like a loving female, soft and clinging, but when any place of this nature happed along, the Fox kindly dropped red cards signifying go slow.

The run in must have commenced after this for the buildings of Kiangwun hove into sight, though before reaching the Flags several quite good water jumps had to be taken. From the rear, the Finish seemed to be splendidly contested, the first eight apparently in a line. Ben o' the tribe of Beith thought he had the win but Botelho on Tiga, marvellous little pony that, came with a rush and scored his second win this season. Good Joss comes all at once to some men for Johnny Paterson ran into second place on Pastures New and gets the Heavy-weight for the second time. Old Rob Roy with Merry Andrews up deserves a cheer, so does Newbigging, a new Young Man, whilst Rea should get his Pink this season. Four Ewo men were on the Card, quite a remarkable show.

NEXT WEEK'S HUNT

The course could not have been over six miles, the wind carried the dust away quickly and the going was not so bad as expected, whilst the jumping was A.1. A good Hunt and a good Fox.

The Scribe has been asked to lay the next Hunt, which will be run mostly in new country, partly in the Lost World. It should prove a good course with some decent jumping and only one B.M.H. Anyway new country has to be opened out, and if nothing else, the Hunt will have the merit of novelty.

The Start will be at Burnham Beeches, just after the second concrete bridge on the new Minghong Road. Finish? Well, you'll see.

THE CARD

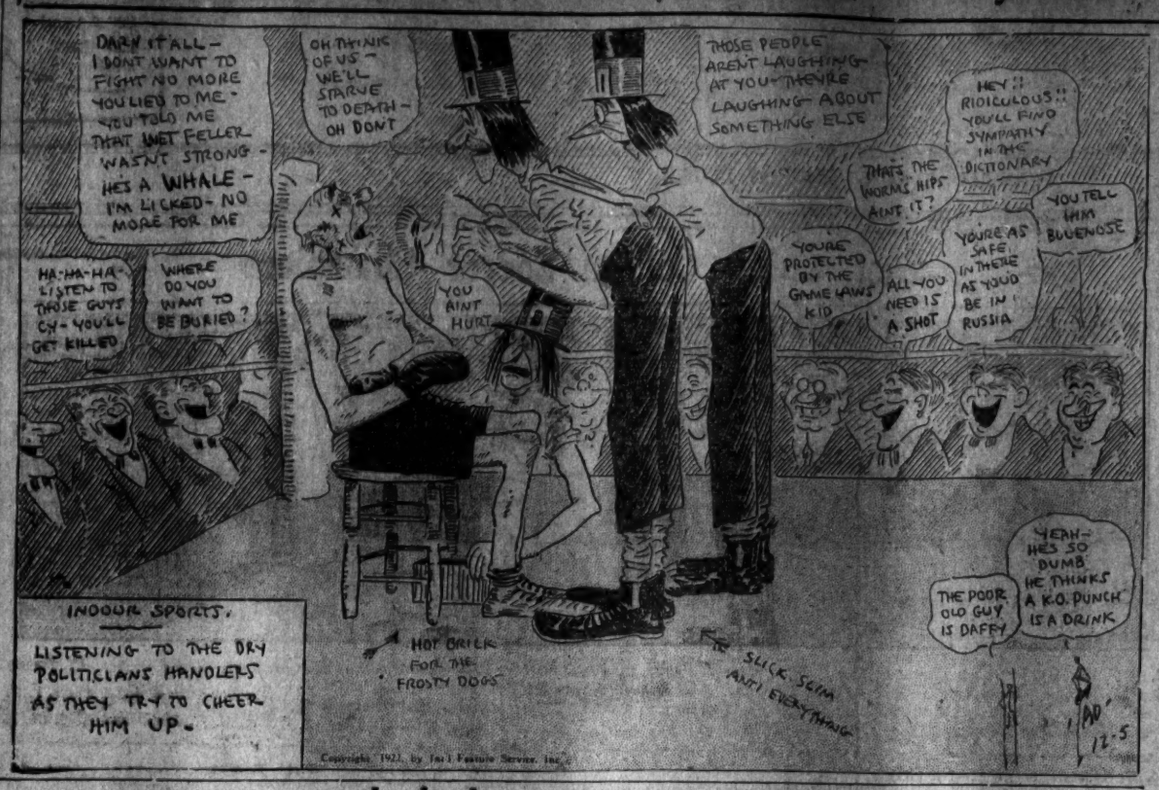
11th Hunt: Saturday, Jan. 13
Start: Near I. R. Club Stables.
Finish: East of Railway, Kiangwan Town.
Laid by: Mr. John Johnstone.

1. Mr. J. V. Botelho on Tiga.
2. Mr. J. J. Paterson on Pastures New.
3. Mr. B. D. F. Beith on Mah Jongg.
4. Mr. L. R. Andrews on Rob Roy.
5. Mr. D. Newbigging on Black Griffin.
6. Mr. A. J. Rea on Tam o' Shanter.

Playground Course Begun For Children

A very timely announcement comes to the effect that there has been started at 722 Avenue Joffre a regular playground course for children of pre-school age, which includes directed play out of doors, songs and story telling given by one who was trained in this work in America and has had much subsequent experience. The hours are from 9:30 to 11:30, five days a week and the charges are small in comparison to the amount of pleasure and gain for the children, being $4.00 per month, or $6.00 where there are two children from the same family. Information in regard to this may be had from Mrs. J. Irving Parker, West 2428.

INDOOR SPORTS By Tad


DARN IT ALL— I DONT WANT TO FIGHT NO MORE YOU LIED TO ME— YOU TOLD ME THAT WET FELLER WASNT STRONG— HE'S A WHALE— I'M LICKED— NO MORE FOR ME
OH THINK OF US— WE'LL STARVE TO DEATH— OH DONT
THOSE PEDDLE ARENT LAUGHING AT YOU— THEYRE LAUGHING ABOUT SOMETHING ELSE
HEY!! RIDICULOUS!! YOU'LL FIND SYMPATHY IN THE DICTIONARY
THAT'S THE WORMS HIPS AINT IT?
YOU TELL HIM BLUENOSE
YOU'RE AS SAFE IN THERE AS YOUD BE IN RUSSIA
YOU'RE PROTECTED BY THE GAME LAWS KID
ALL YOU NEED IS A SHOT
YOU AINT HURT
HA-HA-HA— LISTEN TO THOSE GUYS CY— YOU'LL GET KILLED
WHERE DO YOU WANT TO BE BURIED?
THE POOR OLD GUY IS DAFFY
YEAH— HES SO DUMB HE THINKS A K.O. PUNCH IS A DRINK
INDOOR SPORTS. LISTENING TO THE DRY POLITICIANS HANDLERS AS THEY TRY TO CHEER HIM UP.
HOT BRICK FOR THE FROSTY DOGS
FOR SLICK SLIM ANTI EVERYTHING
TAD 12-5
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Dope Holds Good; Club And Recs Win

(Continued from Page 1)

with one which had Cameron guessing.

This completed the Club total but a perfect pass from Coulcher should have made another, but both Phillips and Goldman missed in a most incredible fashion.

The Police made a massed attack to equalise and Quayle came up in front; he made several fine openings, only the other forwards failed to utilise them. Their last effort, however, nearly caught McLean; a hard screw shot by Carnell forced him to concede a corner which was fruitless, and the whistle sounded to a well deserved win for the Club.

For the losers Cameron did wonders especially in the first half and the whole defence was sound, especially Biggs and Clissold. The weakness lay in the forwards who failed to combine and fell victims to the bustling tactics of Brown and Tonkin.

For the Club, the four forwards starred collectively and individually and though Goldman did not actually score, he played a fine game when the fact that Quayle concentrated upon him, for most of the game, is considered.

The backs were very sound and Tonkin's performance one of his best, as he wrenched his arm early in the game, only staying on because Leslie could not carry on.

RECS vs. ST. XAVIER'S

The Recs and St. Xavier's clashed again this week-end, this time in the semi-final of the Skottowe Cup. As was expected, the game was a very one-sided one. The final score was seven goals to one in favor of the Recs. The Recs won the toss and took advantage of the wind and were soon pressing. Favacho relieved matters and play was transferred to the other end.

Give and take play followed, the ball travelling rapidly from end to end. Several promising chances were spoiled by the Recs dribbling too much. The play remained fairly even for the first twenty-five minutes. At this point the Recs forced a corner. Well taken by C. Sofoulis a scrimmage ensued in the goal mouth. "Alex" getting possession shot; the ball, being only partially deflected by Johnson, found the net. Having tasted blood the Recs got busy again immediately.

From the kick-off the Sofoulis brothers got possession and after a neat piece of work between them the elder brother dribbled through and scored. A couple of minutes later saw Witschi beat Encarnacao and get through on his own, scoring number four.

Johansson added a fifth point and lemon time arrived with the Recs leading by five goals to nil.

Having a comfortable lead the Recs took matters a little easier but managed to notch another two points through the agency of J. R. Johansson. A solitary point fell to the school, Costa doing the job.

There is no doubt that the winners quite outclassed their opponents. Wade made his first appearance, for over a month.

RECS 2nd vs. RANGERS

A pleasant game between the above ended in a win for the Recs by four goals to one. The Recs' goals were scored by Drairseldt, Hoyborne, Cooke (penalty) and one of the Rangers men kicked through his own goal.

McCarthy was responsible for the Rangers' point.

CUSTOMS vs. "ELPENOR"

The Customs having no League match played a friendly game with the Blue Funnel ship Elpenor at Hongkew Park. The Customs just managed to scrape up enough men and turned to the game with a will. They won the toss and elected to play against the wind.

The game started with the Customs running the ball up to the seamen's goal and after a struggle round the goal Jones put in it in the net making the first score for the Revenue men.

This woke up the Elpenor crowd who attacked in turn and by fairly good combination got in front of the goal and their centre-forward made good which surprised the Customs goalie.

After this the seamen seemed to fall right off, the want of practice was plainly shown and without any brilliant work by either side the game went on, and Fuller of the Customs netted another before half time.

After lemon time with the wind in their favor the Customs netted three more, Ogden 2 and Hamilton 1, making the score 5-1 in favor of the Customs. The Elpenor men played a very sporting game and in fact it was the most enjoyable game of the season.

HARRIERS CLUB HAS TWO PACKS OUT IN TRAINING

Harriers Club veterans yesterday travelled over the championship course of eight miles, with Tommy McKenna, the energetic Club secretary, making the pace. Several men showed up well.

Coach Joseph O. Van Hook of the American School took the junior runners over a short stretch of road and country in the Kiangwan District. In the run home, H. Howard staged a good spurt and came in ahead of the coach. H

Next Saturday's run will be over a course of four miles and a half. Several new men are expected to travel with the cross country men.

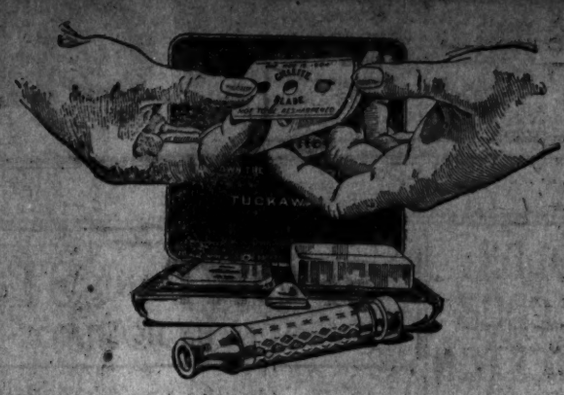
Famous Swimmers Here On The Laconia

"Jack" Davidson, famous swimmer and diver of Yale university, was among those who are making the round the world trip with the Laconia, which was in port yesterday.

Another member of prominence, in the athletic world, is Ray Eyster, of the Illinois Athletic Club in Chicago. Eyster is a water polo player and is prominently identified with the athletic activities of the I. A. C.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies prefer a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 8/6 from MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, Eng.



"One—Two—Three" and you're shaved in perfect comfort!

ONE: Place a genuine Gillette blade in the New Improved Gillette Safety Razor;

TWO: Lather your face thoroughly;

THREE: Proceed to shave with angle strokes.

MADE IN U.S.A. Gillette KNOWN THE WORLD OVER

SHAVING with the New Improved Gillette is so simple, safe, comfortable, *satisfactory*.

No honing, no stropping—the Gillette blade is the keenest shaving-edge the wide world knows.

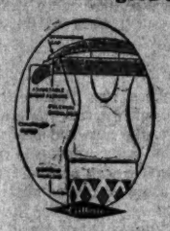
No "pulling," no chafing—the New Improved Gillette glides softly over the face and cuts each hair clean through without effort.

Today start to enjoy new comfort in shaving. Today buy the New Improved Gillette with its 12 double-edged Gillette blades (24 shaving edges).

At most good stores and bazaars.

Gillette Brownie Safety Razor

For the man who wants Gillette quality and workmanship in a lower priced razor than the New Improved Gillette, there is the Gillette BROWNIE, illustrated above. A sturdy, serviceable razor in a compact little case. Sold with 3 double-edged Gillette blades (6 shaving edges), at a price within reach of all.



The leading features are:
1. Fulcrum Shoulder
2. Overhanging Cap
3. Adjustable Short Flexure
4. Channeled Guard
5. Microscopic Precision

The New Improved Gillette Safety Razor uses the well-known Standard Gillette Blades and greatly increases their effectiveness.

Ask your dealer to show you these razors

Gillette Safety Razor Co.
Boston, U.S.A.

Representatives: Muller & Phipps (China), Limited, 5th Floor New N.K.K. Bldg., 2 Canton Road, Shanghai.

Refracting and Manufacturing Optician

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Toric Lenses
Invisible Bifocals
Sun Glasses in Various Shades

W. T. Findley, M.D.
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JOHNNIE WALKER

SINCE 1820 JOHNNIE WALKER HAS HAD ONE STEADY AIM—TO DESERVE YOUR APPRECIATION

JOHNNIE WALKER "RED LABEL"
Guaranteed Over 10 Years

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Wine and Spirit Merchants
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"Golofina"
THE JAMAICA CIGAR

The "Golofina" cigars now arriving are being made from the finest crop of Jamaica leaf produced for many years.

British-American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd.—Distributors

Sport And Stage

(Continued from Page 1)

Then Mephistopheles—he is the Devil—
Sez "Right you are, if you are on the level,
I'll give you entree to all Bubbling Well
Just for a time—then you must come to—Pootung."

• • •

Then Faust, he gets quite young and looks first class,
But goes about and plays the silly ass;
Excuse my English, on this bit of map
It's Silly Ass, Ole Bean, and Topping Chap—
He sees a village maiden, Marguerite,
Say, Dinty, she's a peach, a reg'lar treat,
She don't know he's a rotten sort of guy,
So falls for him—I'm darned if I know why.
She chucks her other sweetie overboard
And shows this Faust how much he is adored.
That's just like women—makes me feel real wild
To see this girl behaving like a child.

• • •

Of course the story runs the usual way
And as the movies say "The women pay."
Then Valentine, her brother, feeling shirty,
Sez: "Faust, I see you've been and played the dirty."
This Val, he was a tenor called Capelli—
I hoped he'd run that Faust guy through the—tummy.
But just when sword met sword there came a breeze,
And from Hell's pit came Mephistopheles.
This turned the fight—for devils beat the men—
And Valentine was counted out at ten.
Then Marguerite went mad and killed her kid,
Was put in jail, and that put on the lid.
She cried, and sang, and prayed, and sang again,
Until the tears poured out from us like rain.
And then she died. I'd like to kill that swine—
'Tis Faust I mean—but vengeance worse than mine
Soon got him and with Mephistopheles
He burns—I bet he'd sometime like to freeze.

• • •

Tonight they play Aida—say, it's grand—
That's if they don't put over too much band—
Tomorrow, Monday, I must go or die,
They play Puccini's Madam Butterfly.
Then Tuesday we'll enjoy with right good will
For Verdi's Traviata fills the bill.
The farewell night I go with Signor Paci—
It is Cavalleria and I Pagliacci.
'Twas Signor Carpi brought the company here,
In future he has little need to fear,
For Shanghai knows a thing that's very good—
"This company is D. G." sez one Midwood.

• • •

Say Dinty, with this music I've gone dippy,
Not high brow for my appetite's still nippy,
But when I think of you I get quite savage
To masticate once more corned beef and cabbage.
And so I think I'll call on "Mrs. Jiggs
Of the Cahbage Patch" for corned beef,

Yours, Jiggs

American Co., S.V.C., Orders

Special Order No. 99:

PROMOTIONS

The following has been promoted:

To be Corporal:

Private H. M. Jordan

Special Order No. 100:

ASSIGNMENTS

The present Third Squad, First Platoon, is interchanged with the Second Squad, First Platoon.

Corporal Noble is assigned as Squad Leader of the new Third Squad, First Platoon.

Corporal Jordan is assigned as Squad Leader of the First Squad, First Platoon.

Pvt. R. H. Siefert is transferred to Third Squad, Second Platoon.

Pvt. Varney is transferred to Fourth Squad, First Platoon.

Pvt. Swan is transferred to Third Squad, First Platoon.

Special Order No. 101:

DISCHARGES

The following honorable discharges have been granted, account departure from Shanghai:

A. L. Young.

J. O. Van Hook

Special Order No. 102:

LEAVES

The following leaves have been granted, account absence from Shanghai:

Sergt. Hill, January 9 to February 1, 1923.

Pvt. Irvin, January 5 to 31, 1923.

Special Order No. 103:

RETURN TO DUTY

The following have returned to duty from leave:

Pvt. P. L. Gross.

(Sig.) V. OLSEN, Captain, Commanding American Co., S.V.C.

January 8, 1923.

Marksmanship Notes—Recruits.

The secretary of the Marksmanship Committee, Sergt. A. T. Cooper, C-1454, reports as follows in connection with recruit marksmanship:

There are seventy-three members of the American Company who are either recruits or third class shots, and therefore required to fire the recruit course as laid down by the S.V.C. Of this number, thirty-one have as yet failed to fire any of the eight practices prescribed. Forty-one have fired a portion of the course. Only sixteen men turned out for practice on Tuesday, January 9, although notices were sent to all who had not fired.

The next practice will be on Tuesday, January 16, at 7 a.m. when Practices 5, 6, 7 and 8 will be fired. The men who have completed the first four practices are expected to turn out on this occasion. Men who have not yet fired any practices will report on the following Tuesday, January 23 when Practices 1, 2, 3 and 4 will be fired.

Chin Woo A. A. To Give Show At Town Hall Monday

On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, a concert and gymnastic exhibition will be held under the auspices of the Chin Woo Athletic Association and the Chinese Amateur Musical Association in the Town Hall. The object is to raise funds for the erection of the central social hall now under construction in North Szechuen Road.

NOW IS THE TIME FOR ALL GOOD MEN TO TAKE OUT XS POLICIES ON THEIR CARS

Prospectus from:—

C. E. SPARKE INSURANCE OFFICE } 44 Kiangse Road.

Agents:—**Excess Insurance Co., Ltd.**

Whose Assets exceed £2,000,000

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The Cigarette Question!! Are they Hand-Made?

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VIRGINIA CIGARETTES

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DO NOT PAY HAND-MADE PRICES FOR MACHINE-MADE CIGARETTES.

Obtainable in every country of the World.

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MEN'S OUTFITTERS
21 Nanking Road. Phone: C. 867

LAST WEEK OF ANNUAL WINTER SALE

Most of the items given last week were sold out very quickly. Study these new ones and shop early to avoid disappointment.

Tweed Golfing Coats $9.50 each

William's Toilette Water 3 bottles for $1.00

Men's Caps $1.00 each

All Wool Cardigan Jackets Grey, Heather and White $10.00 each

Fleecy Wool Scarves Extra long $2.50 each

Bath Gowns $18.50 each

Men's Boots and Shoes $8.50 pair

Soft Pleated Dress Shirts $6.00 each

Silk Scarves Latest stripes and colors. $13.50 each

Toilette Soaps 6 tablets for $1.00

Taffeta and Zephyr Shirts $4.00 each

Pure Irish Linen Collars $2.95 per ½ doz.

Men's Overcoats Wool lined. $22.50 each

Valet Auto Strop Razors $10.50 each

Penknives (Rogers, Sheffield) $1.00 each

Gillette Razor Blades $1.75 per dozen

Tobacco Skipper Cut Golden Bar $3.20 lb.

Boys' Wool Gloves 65 cts. per pair

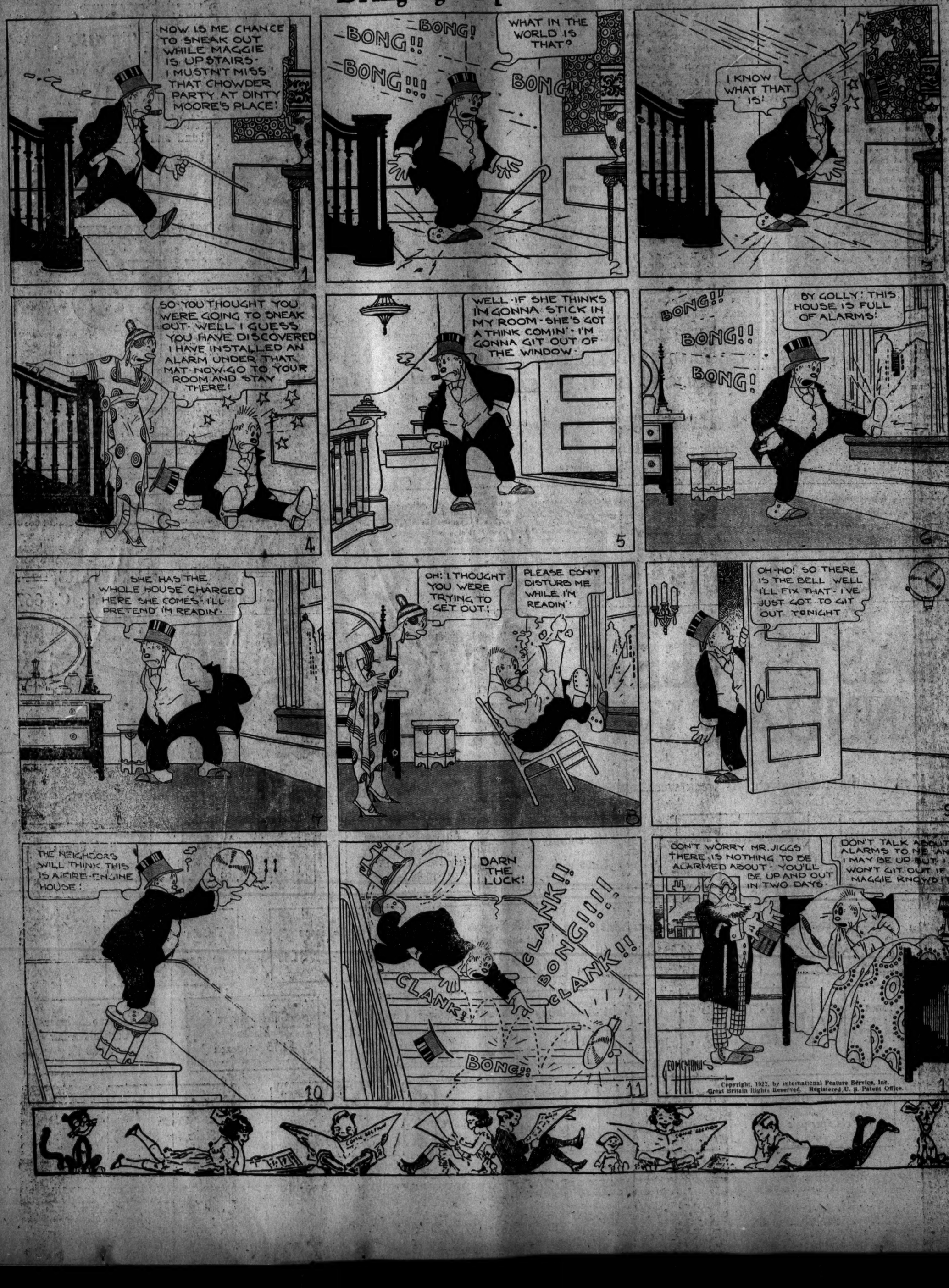
All Trunks & Suit Cases Half Price

Soft Felt Hats $1.00 each

Thermos Flasks $1.75 each

William's Dental Cream Stubs for $1.00

Bringing Up Father


NOW IS ME CHANCE TO SNEAK OUT WHILE MAGGIE IS UPSTAIRS· I MUSTN'T MISS THAT CHOWDER PARTY AT DINTY MOORE'S PLACE!
1
BONG!!
BONG!
BONG!!!
BONG!
WHAT IN THE WORLD IS THAT?
2
I KNOW WHAT THAT IS!
3
SO·YOU THOUGHT YOU WERE GOING TO SNEAK OUT· WELL I GUESS YOU HAVE DISCOVERED I HAVE INSTALLED AN ALARM UNDER THAT MAT·NOW·GO TO YOUR ROOM AND STAY THERE!
4
WELL·IF SHE THINKS I'M GONNA STICK IN MY ROOM·SHE'S GOT A THINK COMIN'·I'M GONNA GIT OUT OF THE WINDOW·
5
BONG!!
BONG!!
BONG!
BY GOLLY! THIS HOUSE IS FULL OF ALARMS!
6
SHE HAS THE WHOLE HOUSE CHARGED HERE SHE COMES·I'LL PRETEND I'M READIN'·
7
OH! I THOUGHT YOU WERE TRYING TO GET OUT!
PLEASE DON'T DISTURB ME WHILE I'M READIN'·
8
OH-HO! SO THERE IS THE BELL WELL I'LL FIX THAT·I'VE JUST GOT TO GIT OUT TONIGHT
9
THE NEIGHBORS WILL THINK THIS IS A FIRE-ENGINE HOUSE!
10
DARN THE LUCK!
CLANK!!
BONG!!!!
CLANK!!
CLANK!
BONG!!
11
DON'T WORRY MR. JIGGS· THERE IS NOTHING TO BE ALARMED ABOUT· YOU'LL BE UP AND OUT IN TWO DAYS·
DON'T TALK ABOUT ALARMS TO ME· AN I MAY BE UP BUT I WON'T GIT OUT IF MAGGIE KNOWS IT
GEO MCMANUS
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